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THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION

Quarterly Record.

LONDON:

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AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

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PRICE TWOPENCE.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The Committee desire to express their grateful thanks to Mrs. Ellis, for 12 pairs knitted socks; to Mrs. Hendriks, for 22 garments; to G. F. Harris, Esq., for 39 garments; to Mrs. Whittenbury, for two women's jackets; to Mrs. Wyndham A. Bewes, for parcel of ready-made clothing; to Mr. E. J. Walter, for 30 Sankey's hymn-books; to Mrs. J. Grubb, for a parcel of tracts; to Clement Ritchie, Esq., for two bales of cloth; to Anonymous, for a parcel of clothing; to Miss Chancellor, for a useful parcel of clothes; to Mrs. Baillie, for box of warm clothing; to Miss Brandt, for a parcel of clothes; to Mrs. Ashford, for some patchwork quilts and other garments; to Rev. Dr. Gritton, for 2 parcels of men's clothing; to Miss Steedman, for parcel of clothing and Band of Hope Reviews; to Mrs. Stockwell, for a parcel of children's warm clothing; to Mrs. Ditmas, for a parcel of warm clothes, and for a piece of new flannel; to Miss Evans, for a parcel of Books, Church Services, and Prayer Books; to S. E. Haward, Esq., for a parcel of clothes for the Holiday Homes; to Mrs. Gripper, for 2 parcels of clothing; and to H. Williams, Esq., for a parcel of clothes. The Committee would also express their hearty thanks to the Committee of the Religious Tract Society for Monthly Parts of Leisure Hour, and for a supply of Almanacks, and to the Committee of the Sunday School Union for a like generous supply of Almanacks and Scripture Cards, all of which were distributed with great pleasure amongst the local schools.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION,

And Thirty-fourth Annual Distribution of Scholars' Prizes,

Will take place in EXETER HALL

ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 9th, 1887.

The Chair will be taken at Six o'clock precisely.

The 800 old scholars taking Prizes on this occasion will form a choir and sing a selection of Pieces under the direction of Mr. Joseph Proudman.

SPECIAL MEETINGS FOR PRAYER

Will be held in the affiliated Ragged Schools and Missions on Sunday, May 8, 1887, to express thankfulness to Almighty God for the mercies of the past, and to plead for the Divine blessing at the Anniversary Meeting in Exeter Hall on Monday, May 9th, and upon the work of the Society in the future.

Teachers and Workers will much oblige by making this Meeting known in their respective schools, and by sending, when convenient, a short report of it to the office.

PROPOSED

TRAINING HOME

FOR

MATCH FACTORY GIRLS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Factory Girls' Institute

OF THE

NORTH EAST LONDON GOSPEL MISSIONS.

(Affiliated with the R. S. Union.)

In prosecuting our Mission Work in East London, in connection with which we have six centres, with as many Mission Halls, besides other premises in some of the poorest localities, we have found a wide door of usefulness amongst the Factory Girls of Bow and Bromley, more particularly those working in the Match Factories, whose numbers might be counted by thousands, and for whose benefit we have opened a free Evening Institute, and have more than 200 girls in good attendance.

The earnings of numbers of these girls are fearfully low. Their homes are often not only bare of comfort, but even of decency. Half clothed and ill-fed, their temptations and privations would make a sorrowful chapter.

There are, we find, numbers of these girls longing for a door of escape from their penal-like labour, and the terrible evil of their surroundings, and to enter domestic service. But in order to this they need **GOOD TRAINING AND PROPER CLOTHING.**

The entreaties of the girls became so importunate that we took five in January to our Children's Country Holiday Home, near Enfield, for a time, two of whom are now leaving for situations we have found them. But with the return of Spring this accommodation, small as it is, will be no longer available.

What we need is a Factory Girls' Training Home. Who will help provide such

A DOOR OF HOPE!

to these hundreds of weary strugglers to a better life?

There is not a night the Institute is open but we are besought to save some poor girl from her factory life. We can but bid them wait the issue of this Appeal to learn what our answer is to be.

Contributions may be sent to

Mrs. FRANK A. BEVAN, 59, Princes Gate, London, S.W.,

who has kindly promised to receive donations, or to the Director of the North East London Gospel Missions,

WILLIAM CHORLEY, 2, Marquess Grove, Canonbury, N.

Hon. Auditors:

MESSRS. THEO. JONES, HILL, & CO., 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Bankers:

MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, & CO., 54, Lombard Street, E.C

An account of a recent Tea Meeting at our Girls' Institute is given in the pages that follow, the cost of which was kindly borne by the Ragged School Union.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

THE YOUNG CAPITALIST:

AN ADDRESS PRIZE TO SCHOLARS.

By W. HAIG MILLER, Esq.,

AUTHOR OF "THE MIRAGE OF LIFE."

This address (which deserves to be printed in letters of gold), in the Book form of 24 pages, price 2s. 6d. per 100, can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

ALSO,

MUST THE LITTLE ONES PERISH?

A WORD FOR RAGGED SCHOOLS.

By the Rev. J. OSWALD DYKES, D.D

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

ALSO,

RAGGED SCHOOLS;

OR,

MISSIONS OF BENEVOLENCE.

By Professor LEONE LEVI, LL.D.

PRICE ONE HALFPENNY.

Can be had at the Office of the Ragged School Union.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN POUNDS.

By HENRY HAWKES, B.A., F.L.S.

Crown 8vo. Cloth. 4s. 6d.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, 14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London and 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

NOTICE.—Fourth Edition now on sale of

THE LIFE AND WORK OF THE SEVENTH EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

BY EDWIN HODDER.

And can be had at all booksellers, in Three Vols., with Portraits, price 36s.

"These volumes possess a special value, and they furnish a complete picture of their subject in his political, social, domestic, philanthropic, and religious relations. . . . It is impossible to rise from a study of the Earl's life and character without a feeling of pride that his efforts and affections were all enlisted on the side and in the service of the people; and it is equally impossible to believe in the decadence of England so long as she continues to produce men of this noble and unselfish type."—*The Times.*

"Christian men will rise from the perusal of his volumes with a deeper reverence for the memory of the great dead—great in every way, great in prayer, great in courage, great in purpose, great in compassion, and great in achievement."—*The Rock.*

"A fascinating and complete work, masterly in general treatment, and full, but not tedious in details—unquestionably the standard life of one of the great men of our era."—*The Nonconformist.*

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

THE PUBLIC MEETING

Will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, May 6th, 1887, at EXETER HALL.

THE CHAIR WILL BE TAKEN AT SEVEN O'CLOCK, BY

Sir THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON, Bart.

SPEAKERS:—

Rev. JAMES CHALMERS, from New Guinea.
EUGENE STOCK, Esq., Church Missionary Society.
Rev. EDW. A. STEWART, M.A., St. James', Holloway.
Rev. Dr. J. H. VINCENT, Chancellor of Chautauqua University.

A CHOIR OF 600 CHILDREN,

From the Elementary Schools, will sing from 6.30 p.m. and during the Evening, under the direction of

Mr. JOSEPH PROUDMAN.

Tickets for Reserved Seats may be had on application to the Secretaries, 56, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON; *or at the various Places of Worship throughout the Metropolis.*

SERMONS.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached as follows:—

On SUNDAY Morning, April 24th, at Eleven, in St. Michael's, Chester Square, by the Rev. CANON TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D.

On SUNDAY Morning, April 24th, at Eleven, by the Rev. R. F. HORTON, M.A., in Congregational Church, Hampstead.

On THURSDAY, May 19th, Ascension Day, at 1.15 P.M., by the Rev. GEORGE EVERARD, M.A., in St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Victoria Street.

The MISSIONARY BREAKFAST will be held in CANNON STREET HOTEL, on TUESDAY, May 17th, at 9 A.M., under the Presidency of **SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., M.P.**

Tickets, Half-a-Crown each, may be had of the Secretaries, 56, PATERNOSTER ROW.

LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, D.D.
SAMUEL G. GREEN, D.D. } *Secretaries.*

FRIENDLESS & FALLEN.

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

1887 IS CERTAINLY A MOST EVENTFUL YEAR, for in the annals of our beloved land there is no trace whatever of **A QUEEN** having reigned over the destinies of the **BRITISH EMPIRE** so long as **GOOD QUEEN VICTORIA,** and most likely it is the first event of the kind in the **HISTORY OF THE WORLD.** Further, it is also a profoundly interesting fact that, as far as is known, no period has been so characterised by the adoption of Christian ameliorative measures for the good of man kind, as since the accession of the **THEN PRINCESS VICTORIA** in the year 1837.

Much has been done for the better protection of **FRIENDLESS VIRTUOUS YOUNG GIRLS,** and also much successful effort has been put forth to rescue outcast females from destruction of both body and soul.

Having worked for the above classes since the year 1851, I rejoice at awakened interest. Certainly more than **20,000 HAVE** participated in the benefits of the Homes of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, and my Committee consented to the extension of the Preventive Work, and so the

NEW HOME AT PARSON'S GREEN

Will be opened this year, it is hoped, by Mrs. F. A. BEVAN.

OPEN-ALL-NIGHT REFUGE.

This important addition to the operations of the Institution was commenced, as an experiment, in 1867, and this year it is proposed to consolidate the work in extended premises, towards which about £400 will be supplied by a specific legacy.

WAITING-ROOM FOR APPLICANTS.

About 1,400 applications are received at 200, Euston Road, annually, and for the proper conducting of this important branch of the work, a suitably prepared reception-room is absolutely required.

I, AS AN OLD WORKER IN THIS CHRISTIAN MISSION, beg each reader of the Ragged School Journal to send a Jubilee year donation, or collect in aid of the above objects?

About £2,500 will be wanted for the above objects.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Bankers—Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's (Limited), City, 60, Lombard Street, E.C.; West Branch, 54, St. James Street, S.W.; Francis Nicholls, Esq., of the Committee, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.; or by

EDWARD W. THOMAS,

200, Euston Road, London, N.W. *Secretary.*

Mrs. Frank Bevan has kindly consented to open the New Home, Saturday, June 11th.

THE HOLT-YATES MEMORIAL HOME. | THE NEW TRAINING HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

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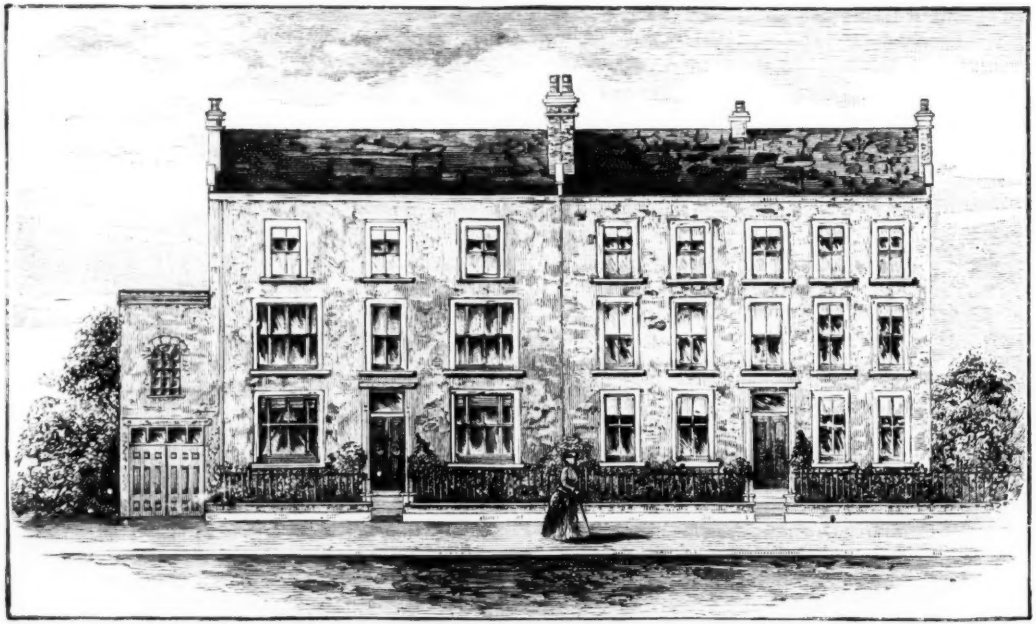
THE HOLT-YATES MEMORIAL HOME. | THE NEW TRAINING HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

PARSON'S GREEN BRANCH HOMES.

As now completed.



JUBILEE YEAR ANTICIPATIONS.

JUBILEE YEAR ANTICIPATIONS.

The Public Opening of the NEW PREVENTIVE HOME at Parson's Green, Fulham, for the training of really friendless virtuous young girls. This Home will accommodate **50** inmates—the JUBILEE NUMBER.

A Further Extension of the Open-all-Night Refuge. Providence has already unexpectedly supplied £500 towards the object.

The New Home at Parson's Green.

[*Description by an old sympathizer.*]

SITUATED at Parson's Green, Fulham, adjoining another Home of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, may be seen the latest substantial development of the benevolent enterprise of the Committee of the above Homes.

The Home, externally (as may be seen from the accompanying woodcut), presents the appearance of a well-built private dwelling, and though it contains, as will be briefly shown, all the requirements of THE NEW TRAINING HOME—a name by which it is fitly designated—the domestic element is prominently preserved in all its varied and useful details.

Sanguine as undoubtedly the late Dr. Holt Yates was when he first made his generous offer to the Committee, probably he had but little idea of the extent to which his gift would be developed, or the amount of usefulness he was then initiating on behalf of poor suffering women and girls.

In the year 1860 Dr. and Mrs. Holt Yates gave three comparatively small houses, rent free, to form a Reformatory Home. In 1874 Dr. Holt Yates was called to his rest, and the Committee were enabled to purchase the freehold, together with two other houses and the ground attached, rendered familiar to many friends of this good work from the Conferences and other meetings held therein under the shade of an old and wide-spreading mulberry-tree, and in 1877 the Holt Yates Memorial Home was built.

Proceeding to view the internal arrangements of the new Preventive Home just built, the same remark will apply as that made about the exterior, namely, no money has been laid out on mere useless embellishments, while, on the other hand, every useful appliance and detail has been studied, in order to secure efficiency and fitness for the purpose designed in its erection.

In the basement is a capacious and thoroughly well-arranged DINING HALL, capable of seating, with ease and comfort, fifty girls, with all the facilities for maintaining order and decorum in the serving of the meal. Connected with this, in close proximity, is the Kitchen, furnished with a Belgian stove, selected with special advantages for economy in fuel, great cooking capacity, and expeditious culinary arrangements. Leading thence is the Scullery, with a most ingenious plan of allowing easy transference of plates and utensils, but offering no passage for idlers or gossiping. A most skilfully designed Lavatory and Bath-room for the use of inmates complete the arrangement of this part of the house.

THE GROUND FLOOR opens with a suitable RECEPTION ROOM for Visitors, appropriate, and not too large, faced by a lofty, commodious WORK ROOM, fitted with handy cupboards, and other facilities for preserving tidiness and good order. Also

JUBILEE GIFTS of £15 (Donations), which will support a Friendless Girl for one Year in the New Training Home, are solicited.

Her Majesty's Jubilee is invested with peculiar interest, for

on this floor is a most excellent CLASS ROOM, for the purpose of instructing the Inmates in useful subjects, religious, moral, and secular, as may be necessary, at given times and seasons.

Ascending to the FIRST FLOOR is found a large HALL, for the SUNDAY SERVICES, and, bearing in mind the past and hopeful future of the young girls here trained for a life of usefulness in this great and *tempting* city, it is prayerfully hoped that this room devoted to God's worship may prove a real sanctuary to many a truly converted soul.

It has been especially and prayerfully sought by the Committee to make this Home the starting-place, under God's good providence, of many a young girl, whose life but for the efforts of the benevolent would be a lost one; and in thus opening up a way of escape from dangerous surroundings, the Committee hope to present another practical plan for the prevention of juvenile depravity now so prevalent in our cities.

While the Matron's bedroom is situated on the first floor, the assistants' bedroom and also that devoted to the laundress is placed on the second floor, in the rear of which is what is called a box room, but which well deserves a better designation, for in it are arranged no less than fifty box compartments for clothing, racks for hats and bonnets, as well as boots, &c., &c., all so ordered that the apparel in which each Inmate enters may, if necessary, be preserved until she leaves the Training Home for domestic service.

THE DORMITORIES are situated on the second and third floors, under easy supervision, well ventilated, free from ornamentation, except Scripture Texts, and furnished with properly-arranged lavatories and sanitary appliances. The bedsteads are particularly neat and substantial, and the rooms abound in useful cupboards, linen presses, with hot air passages, &c. Also, throughout the houses are speaking tubes and other conveniences to economise and classify labour, and maintain good order and well-regulated discipline through the entire Home.

THE LAUNDRY, placed in the rear, is remarkable for an arrangement which cannot fail to be appreciated at the present time: *fitness for domestic family work*, not mechanical institution arrangement, is there insisted on. All the *work there taught is by hand, not by machinery, which so often unfits servants for duties of the ordinary private house*, where no machinery exists.

In the rear of the Laundry is a good exercise ground, 100 ft. long by about 25 ft. broad, for the use of the Inmates.

Throughout the entire arrangement of the TRAINING HOME FOR YOUNG GIRLS it is clear that great economy, care, and foresight have been exercised in order to fit it for the purpose intended, and to secure for the subscribers and contributors a frugal and judicious expenditure of the money entrusted to the Committee, as well as a well-ordered and effective Training Home for the Inmates.

Her Majesty's Jubilee is invested with peculiar interest, for her reign has been characterised by almost unexampled missionary zeal.

IT is anticipated that the special effort of the Committee in extending their Preventive Work on behalf of *really friendless girls* in their teens THIS JUBILEE YEAR will be approved by every supporter of the benevolent enterprise of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.

Annually nearly ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YOUNG WOMEN and GIRLS apply for admission, or are sent by clergymen, missionaries, and others. Amongst these a large proportion are found to be really friendless virtuous girls.

The painful prevalence of juvenile depravity has been extensively discussed during the last few years, and surely there can be no more effective or practical antidote than to take young girls before they become depraved, and place them in CHRISTIAN TRAINING HOMES. The Committee anticipate the hearty co-operation of zealous Christian Ladies who may be found willing to take an interest in this Home and conduct classes for the moral and religious training of the Young Girls.

The building and furnishing will involve an expense of nearly £2,000, towards which, as well as to the general fund for the maintenance of all the other Homes, special liberal CONTRIBUTIONS are EARNESTLY SOLICITED DURING THIS YEAR OF NATIONAL JOY.

JUBILEE GIFTS of £1 1s. each are solicited towards the building and furnishing of the New Home for young friendless virtuous girls.

A JUBILEE GIFT of £12 10s.

The origin and objects of the Mission on behalf the

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

London Female Preventive & Reformatory Institution.

In the year 1857 a few gentlemen formed a Committee to establish Homes for the shelter and protection of Friendless young Females of good character, and also Homes for the reclamation of those who had erred from the paths of virtue, and consequently were excluded from respectable society.

TWO OBJECTS were then proposed:—

FIRST, to seek and bring back the erring to the fold of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

SECOND, to train the inmates generally for domestic service and provide them with suitable situations, &c.

The success of this Christian enterprise during the subsequent period of thirty years may be taken, without presumption, as a token that the work was of Divine prompting, and has been followed with the gracious blessing Almighty God.

The following Homes have been established and now PROVIDE FOR TWO HUNDRED INMATES.

HOMES

ENTIRELY SUPPORTED BY THE FUNDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

REFORMATORIES:

200, Euston Road, N.W.
35, Eden Grove, Holloway, N.
1, Maude Grove, West Brompton, S.W.
5, Parson's Green, S.W.

PREVENTIVE HOMES:

195, Hampstead Road, N.W. ..... *For Friendless Young Women of Good Character.*
7, Parson's Green, S.W. ..... *Training Home for Friendless Young Girls of Good Character.*
37, Manchester St., Euston Rd., N.W... *Home for the immediate reception of Penitents.* OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Admitted to the Preventive Homes since 1857 .....**2966**
Ditto Reformatory Home ditto **8387**

The above Asylums now provide for TWO HUNDRED Young Women and Girls

A JUBILEE GIFT of £12 10s. will support the Homes and Night Refuge for one day.

of the New Home for young friendless virtuous girls.

The Jubilee Year and special efforts to extend the Open-all-Night Refuge.

£500 has been provided towards this merciful object.

In the year 1867 a gentleman, since deceased, gave the Committee £100 on condition that they established a Refuge to be KEPT OPEN ALL NIGHT for the immediate reception of the Friendless and Fallen, since which time there have been admitted **12,943** young women and girls of tender years.

It will be interesting to read what that RIGHT NOBLE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST, THE LATE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, together with Clergymen and Ministers, said at a recent Annual Meeting of the LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, held at Exeter Hall.

HIS LORDSHIP SAID:—

It seemed to him that the work in which the Institution was engaged was of vital importance, and that it was carried on as well as it possibly could be amidst all the surrounding difficulties. The course being pursued appeared to him to be Divinely inspired. With regard to the Open-all-Night Refuge, his Lordship stated it required some little experience to be fully aware of the enormous necessity for it; but from one or two cases which have come under his own notice absolute ruin must have fallen upon some young girls and women had it not been in existence. It often happens that young girls are suddenly turned out of their places, and have literally nowhere to go but to the streets. Young girls come to London without judgment and experience, and they are glad of the first helping hand held out to them; and thus they become the prey of persons of evil intentions, etc. In conclusion the Noble Lord commended the *mode* in which the work was carried forward.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS

ON BEHALF OF THE FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

CONTRIBUTORS SENDING THIS FORM WITH THEIR KIND GIFTS WILL FACILITATE THE DISPATCH OF RECEIPTS TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE SAME, WHICH ARE SENT WHENEVER POSSIBLE BY RETURN OF POST.

CONTRIBUTORS ARE RESPECTFULLY ASKED TO CROSS ALL CHEQUES, POST OFFICE ORDERS, AND POSTAL ORDERS ON LLOYDS, BARNETTS, AND BOSANQUET'S BANK, THE SOCIETY'S BANKERS. POST OFFICE ORDERS SHOULD BE DRAWN ON THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, E.C.

The Institution is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions and the profits on the Inmates' work.

The last Annual Report, containing Balance Sheet and Subscription List, will be sent on application to intending Contributors.

This Jub

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Contribution to Jubilee Fund.

Kindly state to what object you desire your Contribution to be appropriated, viz.:—

1. *The New Preventive Home for 50 Friendless Young Girls.*
2. *The Extension of the Open-all-Night Refuge.*
3. *General Fund.*

The enclosed Contribution of £ : : is to be appropriated as a Jubilee Gift for .....

..... *under the direction of the Committee of the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution.*

Name .....

Address .....

.....

This Form may be returned to EDWARD W. THOMAS, Secretary, Office, 200, Euston Road, London, N.W., to whose order Cheques, &c., should be made payable.

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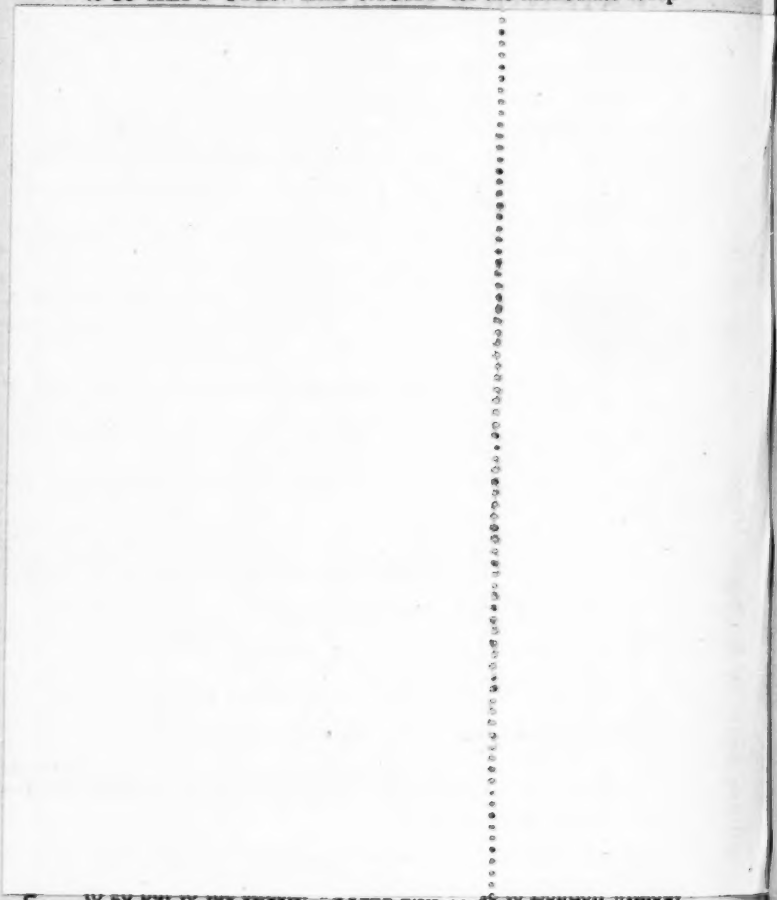

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Jubilee Years of Scripture History were times of National joy.

MISSIONARY EFFORTS

ON BEHALF OF THE FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN.

Since the establishment of this Institution there has been a most gratifying increase of effort to

"Seek and Save the Lost" by the Parochial Clergy, Prison Chaplains, Midnight Meetings, Missionaries (both male and female), besides a host of private philanthropists.

Annually there are about 1,500 applications received from various parts of the country, by and on behalf of poor young women and girls, for admission to the Homes, and in the great majority of cases these applications resulted from some individual Christian effort.

It is in a sense impossible to reject a young female when pleading for help in the hour of contrition for sin, or when truly friendless, however imprudent it may be deemed by some persons to let expenses exceed income; and the Committee authorise the immediate admission of all suitable cases to the utmost capacity of the Homes, whether applicants present themselves day or night.

A large proportion of the original promoters and supporters of this Mission of Mercy have been called to their rest since 1857; therefore circumstances now render it imperative that the Committee should make a special effort to enlist new Contributors.

THE INCREASED claims on the Institution, especially in the rescue of young girls of very tender years, necessitates a larger number of contributors to support the work.

A Donation or Collection of £12 10s. will support ALL the Homes ONE DAY.

More than 5000 meals have to be provided every week.

The Institution is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions and the profits on the Inmates' work.

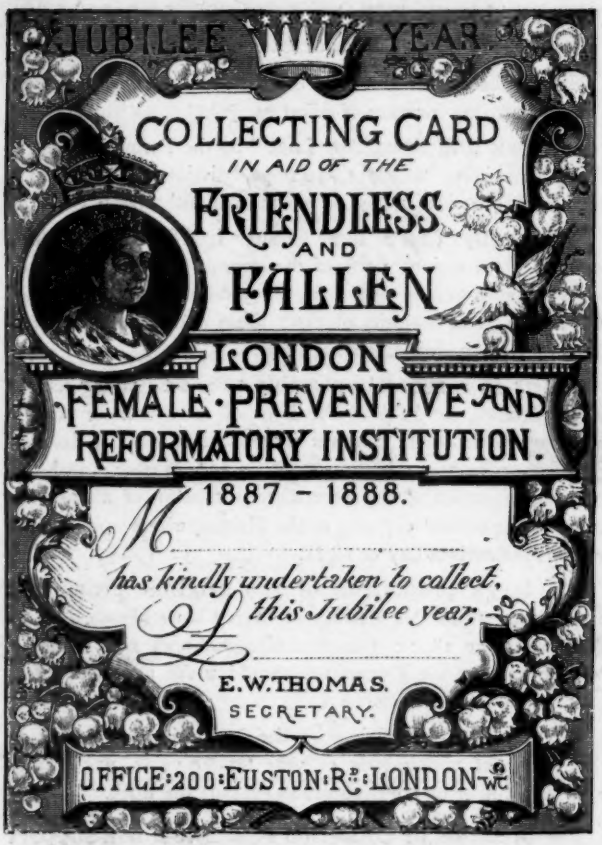
The last Annual Report, containing Balance Sheet and Subscription List, will be sent on application to intending Contributors.

Jubilee Years of Scripture History were times of National joy.

This Jubilee Year should indeed be a time of rejoicing to those emancipated from the bondage of sin.

Friendless and Fallen.

The Jubilee Collecting Card, as shewn, will be sent to any address in the United Kingdom.



THOMAS SALT, Esq., M.P., is Treasurer.

Donations will be thankfully received—

LLOYDS, BARNETTS, and BOSANQUETS' Bank, 54, St. James's-street, S.W.; 60, Lombard-street, E.C.

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The Committee, as far as possible, appropriate all legacies for the EXTENSION of the Homes for the Friendless and Fallen.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION QUARTERLY RECORD.

APRIL, 1887.

THE QUEEN AND OUR PRIZE SCHOLARS.

Windsor Castle
February 25 1887

Sir Having submitted Your letter to The Queen I am commanded by Her Majesty to inform You that The Queen approves of the Card, with Her lithographed signature upon it, being given

to the Prize Takers in
the Ragged Schools as
you suggest.

I should like to
have the names of
the Schools with the
number of prizes
awarded in each for
submission to the Queen

I return the rough
Copy of the Card which
the Queen has signed

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient Servant
Henry Ponsonby

John Kirk Esqre

The following list gives the names of the schools and the number in each of the recipients of prizes and prize cards, the value of the latter being greatly enhanced by bearing her Majesty's autograph:

Abbey Street	5	Kimpton Road	6
Amicable Row	5	King Edward	89
Brewers' Court	4	Lamb and Flag	56
Bruce Hall	6	Lambeth	29
Butler's Place	5	Lansdown Place	6
Camden Town	10	London Street	10
Canal Road	13	Lower Park Road	1
Castle Lane	15	Marigold Place	26
Chequer Alley	10	Milton's Yard	8
Copperfield Road	39	Morton Road	21
Crown Court	15	Nelson Street	22
Croydon	3	Ogle Mews	12
Darby Street	3	One Tun	6
Deptford	8	Poplar	5
Dove Row	12	Ranelagh Road	7
East Greenwich	8	Richmond Street	7
Ernest Street	1	Robert Street	6
Field Lane	18	Rosemary	28
Fox Court	17	Rufford's Row	14
Gee Street	1	St. James's Place	7
George Yard	51	Salmon's Lane	1
Gibraltar Walk	12	Shap Street	10
Gravesend	5	Three Colt Street	4
Gray's Yard	14	Tottenham Road	10
Grotto Passage	3	Tower Street, Seven Dials	17
Hamond Square	2	Tower Street, Waterloo Road	4
Harrow Street	10	Victory Place	19
Hatfield Street	6	Vincent Street	7
Henry Street	11	Wagner Street	1
Homerton	1	Walker Street	4
Horseferry Road	4	West Greenwich	2
Johnson's Court	10	Wilkes Street	5
John Street, Shacklewell	2	Windsor	3
Jurston Street	10	York Mews	2
Kentish Town	7		

APROPOS TO HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE.

Before the appearance of another issue of this magazine, the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria will have passed. Shortly after two o'clock on the morning of June 20th, 1837, King William the Fourth died at Windsor, and three hours later the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Howley), and the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Conyngham) were at Kensington greeting his suc-

cessor. "She came into the room in a loose white nightgown and shawl, her nightcap thrown off, and her hair falling upon her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified." Many things have happened since that summer morning. Of the statesmen who were the counsellors of the young Queen when she came to the throne there is now scarcely a survivor. Lord Melbourne, Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Ashley, and a score of others who were then vigorous men, have all "gone over to the majority." Prince Albert then was not even known by name to one in a hundred of the people whom he afterwards served so faithfully and who came to honour him so sincerely; and he has been dead more than a quarter of a century. Fifty years! It is not a long period in the history of the human race, not long even in the progress of a nation; but it is a big portion of an individual life, and not an insignificant one of the existence of a dynasty. Of the many predecessors of Queen Victoria on the English throne only two have held the sceptre so long. Of the first of them, Henry III., the historian has little to tell which redounds to his honour, and the second, George III., though always a worthy man, can hardly be called a great one. In both reigns there was much trouble and no small amount of bloodshed. In the earlier one the monarch had to fight against his barons for his crown, and in the later he had to struggle, and to do so unavailingly, with a portion of his subjects to retain his dominion over them. Henry owed the tranquil termination of his lengthy reign to the courage and resource of a son. George ended his days in the deep gloom of bitter bereavement and lost reason. Happier than both, Victoria has for half a century ruled over a people who have never withdrawn from her the affection they gave her when she was a youth. She has trusted them, and they have trusted her, and together they have gone forward working out their high destiny.

In comparing or contrasting the present reign with that of other English monarchs, we naturally think of the great name of Elizabeth. The Eighth Henry's heroic daughter will always remain one of the most striking figures in our history. Her life was cast in anxious times. Europe was all astir, and some of the most momentous problems ever proposed to puzzle mankind pressed hard for solution. An old order had just given place to a new one, not gently as in the course of nature, but under stress of angry passions and fierce combat. The Reformation was not yet firmly established. Many men still looked fondly back to the old days, and the ancient faith.

Many more were doubting in their minds and fearful lest the foundations on which they were building should crumble beneath them.

Gradually England was taking position as the head of the Protestant world, and Spain, the protector of the Papacy, stood forward as her relentless antagonist. Modern England was made in those great days when Drake and his comrades scoured the seas. Englishmen in their gigantic struggle with Spain grew strong and self-reliant. With the virtues of courage and strength they also acquired some of the attendant vices, and the England of Elizabeth is not the place to look for humanitarianism, or what a certain school of writers now calls altruism. The Queen was a fit ruler for such a time. She was stout-hearted, stern, somewhat unscrupulous, intolerant of rivalry, wily, occasionally not above telling a lie. She dearly loved her country, and doubtless, if the sacrifice had been demanded of her, would frankly have given her life for it. But it was England as a great, powerful nation, not England in its units of individual men and women, for which she lived laborious days and nights.

It is to the high honour of Queen Victoria that, while every whit as courageous as Elizabeth, she has always been a gentle, tender-hearted woman. Herein is the secret of her strength. Elizabeth's subjects admired her; Victoria's give her their love. She has shown them that she has a heart. Daughter, wife, mother, widow, she has lived in a light which has revealed all but her most secret thoughts, and she has been not less but more a Queen, because her people have been permitted to see that she shares with the poorest of them to so large an extent "the common lot."

It is always difficult to sharply define between cause and effect. Therefore we do not propose to examine to what extent the fact that a clear-minded, great-hearted woman has occupied the throne of Great Britain during the past fifty years has advanced the philanthropic movements which have been so remarkable a feature of the time. Sufficient for our present purpose will it be to note to what a striking extent since 1837 tenderness to and thoughtfulness for the weak and helpless have spread and entered into the best life in these islands. The slaves in our West Indian colonies had indeed been set free before Victoria succeeded her uncle William. But in Britain itself there were multitudes of poor creatures whose condition was as hard as had been that of the negroes in Jamaica before a Reformed Parliament struck off their fetters. In mines, in factories, in dangerous occupations of a hundred kinds, women and little children were turned into mere beasts of burden, and were compelled to live lives which were a disgrace to a Christian people.

For many years good men had cried out against the continuance of

these horrors, but their cries had reached deaf ears; wars, and the evil passions which wars give birth to, had hardened men's hearts. Political economy, laws regulating commerce, constitutional liberty, it was argued, peremptorily protested against any interference with the right of parents to sell their children into slavery, or of masters to compel women to unsex themselves and toil in the darkness of a coal-pit for a wretched pittance. It had always been so, it was argued, and they were sickly sentimentalists who would insist on any change.

Happily, in the early years of the present reign there were men and women in this country who did not mind being styled "sentimentalists." They had gone to the mines and factories, and down the noisome alleys of our big towns, and seen for themselves the horrors which were daily perpetrated by permission of the law of Great Britain. Nowadays we find it hard to believe that such scenes were ever witnessed in free England as those which the late President of the Ragged School Union described in the House of Commons when advocating the cause of women and children in mines and factories. Bad as things in many places still are, it is difficult to realise that Mrs. Browning's words, written in one of the early forties, were literally true:—

"The young, young children, oh, my brothers!
Do you ask them why they stand
Weeping sore before the bosoms of their mothers,
In our happy fatherland?

"They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their looks are sad to see;
For the man's hoary anguish draws and presses
Down the cheeks of infancy.

"'Your old earth,' they say, 'is very dreary,'
'Our young feet,' they say, 'are very weak;
Few paces have we taken, yet are weary,
Our grave-rest is very far to seek.'"

That a gentle woman, a fond wife and happy mother, was on the throne must have encouraged Lord Ashley and his fellow-workers to increased exertions in their self-chosen task. There can be no doubt that it did so, and that it materially hastened their triumph; for ere long the women and little ones were taken out of the mines, the hours in the factories under the iron wheels were shortened, and it was made penal to send boys up chimneys.

Nor did the good work stop here. After all, it is little that Parliament can do to sweeten life. The most that can be asked from it is that it shall not poison nor embitter it. Love—brotherly, paternal, maternal—must do the rest. So we find that so soon as the Factory Acts had been enacted and the Corn Laws abolished, quite a crowd of

benevolent societies came into existence. It is surely not too much to assert that there was not among them all one more in sympathy with the spirit of the time than that which gave to London and other great cities their Ragged Schools. It was in the natural sequence of events that Lord Ashley, who had been the main instrument in placing the Factory Acts on the statute-book, should have become the President of the Ragged School Union. For it was not only from the black mine and the noisy factory that the "cry of the children" came. It went up in ceaseless chorus from the narrow courts, the cellars, and garrets of every great town. And the pity of it was that no legislation could still this cry; for it was the outcome of sin and vice.

What gives more significance to this growth of benevolence and consideration for the young and the weak during the past half-century, is the fact that simultaneously science has asserted the discovery that the laws of nature are all in the interest of the strong. When the history of the present reign comes to be written, it will be seen in what strong contrast Mr. Darwin's famous theory of the Survival of the Fittest, and the logical issues of that theory, stand to this remarkable contemporary outburst of philanthropic sentiment. It is well for mankind that science and the logic of the schools are not the exclusive guides of life, but that the heart and the affections still assert their authority. And, no doubt, the remarkable assertion of that authority in recent and present efforts to lighten the gross darkness at home and abroad, to brighten the lot of the poor, to gladden the days of the young, to alleviate the afflictions of the blind, the deaf, and the lame, has been in some measure a reply to a science not unfrequently harsh and narrow of view.

That this is recognised, the attempt of Comte and his disciples to introduce a new Religion of Humanity is a direct proof. Outside a very select circle of the initiated no man seems to comprehend the creed called Comtism and Positivism. What of it is capable of being understood is manifestly borrowed from Christianity and the gospel of Jesus Christ. But it has been marred in the borrowing, for while Posivitism seems to advocate the service of an abstract something named Humanity, Christianity proclaims love for actual flesh and blood men and women, "Good tidings unto the meek, binding up to the broken-hearted, liberty to the captives, the opening of the prison to the bound, comfort to all that mourn, and sight to the blind."

It is not too much to say, that there never was a time in which this view of the duty of Christian men and women was so widely accepted as during the fifty years that Queen Victoria has ruled. To this extent there is comfort for those who grow weary when they note the small visible success which so often attends their efforts to extend the

boundaries of the Kingdom. While men and women love and labour to help those who are vicious and criminal, careless and ignorant, there must be hope for the world, and reality in the religion which begets the love and labour.

In the space at the present writer's disposal it would be quite impossible to give any, however limited, history of all the movements which might be named in evidence of the truth of these assertions. Reference has already been made to those which may be supposed to lie nearest the hearts of the readers of this Record. To the chief among these we may again revert.

Seven years after the accession of the Queen, the Ragged School Union was formed. Like many other institutions destined to do great service to the world, its beginning was small and unostentatious. The founders of the Union were a little band of earnest, God-fearing men, not for the most part great or wise in the ordinary acceptation of the words, but large of heart, and with minds made up as to the nature of the work they had to do. Quite realising their own weakness and the magnitude of the labours before them, they went forward to raise out of the depths the children of the courts and alleys of London. About the same time men of like nature (among whom the late Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, holds very high rank) in other parts of Great Britian took up similar work. The history of this movement has never yet been fully told. When it is written, it will prove to be full of interest, a stirring incitement to all workers in the Master's vineyard. Here it will suffice to state that for forty-three years an army of devoted men and women has been striving, strong in that faith which removes mountains, to brighten the lives of the poor children of our towns. And in this Jubilee year who shall say that these labours have been vain? To revert again, for the sake of a contrast, to Mrs. Browning's poem, where now are the children of our lanes who, being invited to go out and "pluck your handfuls of the meadow-cowslips pretty," would make answer—

> "We are weary,
> And we cannot run or leap;
> If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
> To drop down in them and sleep"?

The most miserable among them, the sad-eyed boys and girls, who pass dreary days and drearier nights in the streets and cellars or garrets of St. Giles's and the East End, have now seen the cowslips growing in the fields, and have experienced a joy, short lived perhaps, but still a joy, under the trees in the open country. Sixty years ago who would have thought of taking children from the slums of London to pass a summer day in a wood, or on a common, or by the seashore? With

the desire to give these children some knowledge of Jesus and His love has come the inclination to give them a larger share of the innocent pleasures of earth. This feeling is now all but universal, for thousands of people who profess no regard for Christ's religion now do honour to it thus far, that they are kind to His little ones.

As soon as the Ragged School Union was established, its managers set about giving the waifs and strays of London a store of secular education. In these days of School Boards and all the elaborate paraphernalia of modern education, the teaching given in the Ragged Schools of London may seem somewhat primitive. But it must be remembered that the Union had not the purses of the ratepayers to draw from, and that always the work attempted was beyond the resources available. Still, after making every allowance, and thankfully acknowledging the better state of affairs which now obtains, it remains a fact that the educational work of the Ragged School Union was surprisingly successful. Indeed, it is scarcely rash to say that these schools largely contributed to keep London the orderly city that it has been and is. The education was generally in keeping with the needs and capacities of the scholars, and invariably the teachers were men and women whose heart was in their work.

In 1871 the British Legislature woke to the necessity of providing an elementary education which should be within the reach of the poorest child in the land. The Act with which the name of the late Mr. W. E. Forster will always be associated was thus to some extent a consequence of the twenty-five years' labours of Lord Shaftesbury and his companions. All the same, the immediate result on the Ragged Schools of London was unfortunate. With the advent of the School Board a large proportion of the day schools under the Union came to an end. London was perceptibly a loser thereby. The poor children of the courts, the City Arab, the wastrels, require a special treatment. It is unwise to attempt to constrain them to meet the requirements of a code no doubt admirably fitted for children more happily born. What they most urgently need is love and the humanising influence of gentle, Christian men and women. Their teachers should be to them parents more deserving to lead them into the ways of truth and purity than to enable them to pass at a given age Standard IV. or Standard VI. Indeed, for feeble children the attainment of any education worthy the name is only possible under such treatment.

It is not rash to hope that this will ere long be recognised. When it is so, we may expect to see a large addition to the schools set apart for the ragged boys and girls of London. Alas! the number of such unhappy ones is still very great. So long as vice and crime and

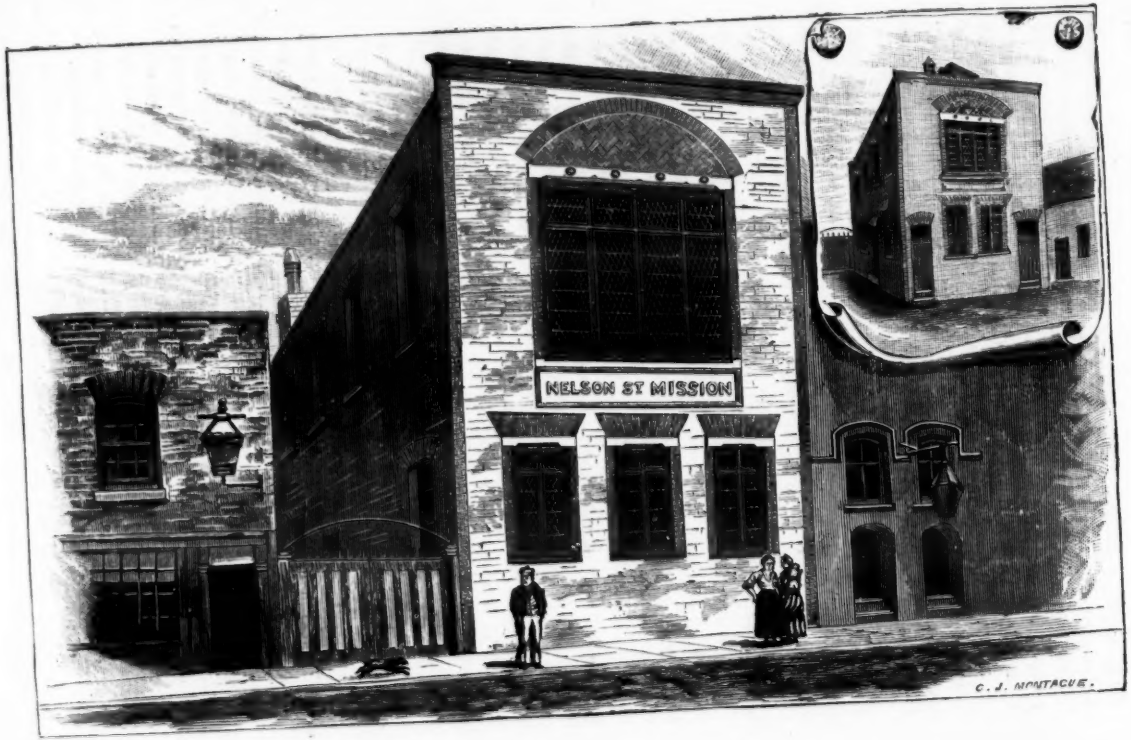
sloth abound, so long as drink and improvidence produce their natural results, there will be thousands of children whose capacity for acquiring knowledge is limited, and who can best be trained by a patient, God-fearing teacher, who can work to some extent unbridled by a code. Time will show what will be done, but to this writer, at all events, the best system for the gutter children of the metropolis seems to be the Ragged School, with its gospel of gentleness and love, assisted and enlarged by as much of the modern machinery of education as is obtainable.

It is a happy event, and of good augury, that, in this year of her Jubilee, Queen Victoria should have become Patroness of the Ragged School Union. It is pleasant to be thus reminded that the first lady in the land is so entirely in sympathy with the effort to help the outcast children of the metropolis. Workers in Ragged Schools cannot but be strengthened by the knowledge that their Queen is directly associated with them in their labours. There is always good hope for a cause when women heartily espouse it and give themselves to its service, and no nobler mission can be conceived than that of women strong in their purity and love to the sinful and the neglected. Lord Tennyson makes his hero, King Arthur, describe in noble verse how he taught his knights to "ride abroad redressing human wrongs, To break the heathen and uphold the Christ." On as great an errand day by day and evening by evening go forth the Ragged School teachers of London. May they, now that their sovereign is at their head, with renewed vigour prosecute their war against the powers of evil.

J. M.

NELSON STREET RAGGED SCHOOL MISSION, CAMBERWELL.

THE formal opening of the new premises took place on Tuesday evening, March 15, by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Before noticing the proceedings which took place, it may not be uninteresting if we refer briefly to the past history of the mission, which has been the growth of many years and the work of many individuals. From the year 1810, when Thomas Cranfield and others associated with him in founding this busy centre of usefulness, to the present time, various developments and new departures have taken place. For instance, in 1813 it seems to have taken the shape of a British Free School; and four years later the Duke of Sussex presided at its annual meeting. In 1823 a Sunday Evening School was commenced, and in 1826 the Bowyer Lane Infant School appeared upon the scene. In 1849 the Ragged School in connection with the Ragged School Union was


NELSON ST MISSION
C. J. MONTAGUE.

formally opened, and with it a Free Day School, Week Night School, Ragged Church, Young Men's Class, Mothers' Meetings and Clothing Club, were held, the whole being under the charge of Mr. T. E. Crabb, who acted as superintendent and secretary, and this gentleman was present on Tuesday to assist in inaugurating that enlarged sphere of usefulness on which the institution is now entering. In 1876 the Earl of Shaftesbury became the president, the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, the treasurer, and Mr. John Kirk the hon. secretary. In 1880 the freehold and building were purchased for £400; in October, 1886, the memorial stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Edward Rawlings, and, on Tuesday, was formally opened. The new building consists of two floors, the ground floor being divided into three sections, and the upstairs forming a handsome, well-lighed, spacious schoolroom, the whole capable of accommodating 1,000 children. The programme of operations, which has already begun in earnest in the new structure, comprises: Sunday Schools, Gospel Services, Children's Services, Bible Classes (three), Open-air Preaching and Tract Distribution, Mothers' Meeting, Maternity Society, Girls' Sewing Class, Elder Lads' Club, Band of Hope, Temperance Meetings, Lending Library, carpenters' tools, Sick and Home Visitation, Meetings of Old Scholars, Free Breakfasts for the Destitute, Dinners for Poor Children, Dorcas Meeting, Penny Bank and Clothing Club, Boot and Shoe Club, Flower Show and Exhibition, "Robin Dinner," "Travers-Buxton" Clothing Fund, Prayer Meetings, Sewing Class, and Gymnasium for elder boys, in addition to the services of a City Missionary, who is wholly supported by the London City Mission. The new building, according to a statement made by the Hon. A. F. Kinnaird, the treasurer, has cost in all £2,106, divided as follows: additional freehold land, £406; building, £1,500; architect, furniture, &c., £200. Towards this amount £1,251 has been received, leaving a deficiency of £855, which was reduced during the evening to about £600. The Building Fund donors included the following: Baroness Burdett-Coutts; Mr. H. R. Williams; Mr. T. L. Bristowe, M.P.; Mr. Edward Rawlings; the late Mr. Samuel Morley; Mr. R. C. L. Bevan; Mr. W. C. Collins; Lady Bazley; Duke of Westminster; Mr. F. A. Bevan; Lord Blantyre; Ragged School Union, £100; and the workers connected with the Mission, £100.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her ladyship (who was presented with a bouquet by Miss A. Kirk) was particularly felicitous in her remarks, the audience listening with rapt attention to her very interesting review of Ragged School work, and to her very graceful tribute to the character and career of the late Lord Shaftesbury. The great need of institutions such as the Nelson Street Ragged School was dwelt upon, her ladyship eloquently

declaring that education, to be perfect, must include something more than mere reading and writing. The young should be prepared to play a useful part in the battle of life; should be technically instructed in useful handicrafts, and, above all, should be taught to acknowledge the power and influence of religion in their daily lives; so that, whether earning their daily bread in England or in that larger Britain beyond the seas, they would be worthy representatives of that great nation to which they belonged. Her ladyship, in formally declaring the building open, expressed a wish that the work carried out within its walls would ever be influenced by the spirit of its founders and promoters, and by the teaching of that Book which was the foundation of England's greatness.

Mr. BURDETT-COUTTS, M.P., in an able and interesting address, dwelt at some length on the importance of technical education, expressing his extreme gratification at the proposed establishment of a carpenter's shop.

Professor LEONE LEVI said: It is a good omen for the Ragged Schools that you, Lady Burdett-Coutts, have consented to take the chair this evening. In every attempt to promote measures of a beneficent character we are bound to face, on the one side, the economist, who warns us against the neglect of economic laws, and, on the other, the enthusiast, who would do what is sure to bring disappointment and mischief. I have always observed in your princely charities the just mean between the two, with much attention to details, and much care in execution. The building of this school is a kind of protest against those who say that the days of Ragged Schools are over. In sober truth, we need them as much as ever, and for two specific reasons: first, because the Board Schools leave out in the cold a very large number of children; and secondly, because Ragged Schools give to the poorest children much more than the Board Schools can ever give them. According to the last return of the London School Board they had on the roll 592,000 children, but the average attendance was 467,000, leaving 125,000, more or less, in the streets. There is a stage in human society, moreover, where the cultivation of the mind must be subordinate to the care of the body and the preservation of the heart from malice and crime. And there are thousands of children who need more the care of the philanthropist than the labours of the teacher. In any case we may be thankful for the existence of these agencies, which go far towards lessening human sufferings. And we see the result in the softening of passion and the diminution of crime. Two facts are, indeed, very comforting. Ten years ago, in 1876, there were in London 4·486 felonies for every 1,000 of the population. In 1885 the proportion

was 3·712 per 1,000, showing a diminution of more than 17 per cent. In 1876 the number apprehended for drunkenness in the metropolis was 7·676 per 1,000. In 1885 the number was 4·295 per 1,000, showing a decrease of 44 per cent. We need all the agencies we can possibly muster to overcome the evil inherent to the artificial state of society in which we live. Year by year some rise and some fall, and there are always filtering through a large number for whom no one seems to care. Only God commands us to go deep down and search His own jewels. Who knows but we may lift them up to honour and usefulness? Speaking simply as an economist, I can say, that whilst every child left to a career of crime costs the State a great sum of money, every child educated to labour and good behaviour is worth to the State thousands of pounds. Courage! Let us work, and let us ask God's blessings on our efforts.

Mr. Edward Rawlings, a princely benefactor to the Nelson Street Ragged School, warmly congratulated the committee on the great event they were that day celebrating. He could speak with some certainty of the success which had attended the operations of the institution—more particularly during the past two years—very satisfactory results indeed having reached him of the young people who had been connected with it, and who had since gone out into the world to fight the great battle of life. Their work was increasing rapidly, as additional small houses had been built lately in the neighbourhood, and they had in addition taken over the Mission School hitherto worked by the young men attached to the Loughborough Park Chapel. The pastor of that chapel, the Rev. D. A. Herschell, was heartily with them. But still the Mission School brought with it the responsibility of watching over 100 additional children, and he appealed with confidence for additional help, to enable the committee to carry out their increased responsibilities.

The Rev. Canon Hussey heartily supported this appeal.

Mr. Crabb paid a graceful tribute to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts for her kindness in coming among them, and for her readiness at all times to take part in any movement for the moral, social, and religious welfare of the masses, and in doing so took the opportunity of unveiling a memorial tablet in honour of her ladyship's visit.

The vote of thanks to the Baroness for presiding was moved by the Rev. D. A. Herschell, seconded by the Rev. Isaac Doxsey, and supported by Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and a very pleasant evening, albeit snow and fog reigned supreme outside, was then brought to a close.

The architect, Mr. Warman, gave some interesting particulars concerning the construction of the building, the character of which will

be apparent from the accompanying picture. The extinction of the remaining deficit would greatly cheer the local friends, and leave them free to carry on the great work they have in hand. As a provocative to this a benevolent lady of title has offered £50 if four other friends will do the same, or if eight will give £25 each; and the last £50 is promised by Mr. Rawlings. Any gifts will be most acceptable, and may be sent through the office, Exeter Hall.

A GRAND ENTERPRISE.

The Slums of Hoxton Market.

Hoxton Market is a spot situated between the well-frequented Pitfield Street and the respectable Hoxton Square. The social condition of its people is described as "the worst in London," and that is saying a great deal. Dirt, and filth, and squalor are everywhere; overcrowding to a degree—eight persons huddled in one small room—and disregard for morals; ignorance of the veriest rudiments,—all these, and more, constitute it a real *terra malum*.

Happily an ameliorative movement has been commenced. The Rev. C. Fleming Williams, when pastor of the New Tabernacle, a stone's throw off, knew well and was appalled at the condition of the masses around the scene of his ministrations; and though it is a year since he left for Rectory Road, yet the memory of so much misery has haunted him still, and, amidst newly undertaken duties and responsibilities, he has found time and opportunity to establish in this very Hoxton Market an institute that, it is believed, will be the beginning of better days for the poor folks who there abound.

A house has been taken right in the forlorn quadrangle, it has been repainted and repaired, and it shone quite a bright light in the worse than Cimmerian gloom on the Saturday night, when the "Christian Institute," was duly opened for active operations. One main feature of these operations will be a regular course of mission services; but, as temporal matters in such a locality have to be attended to as well as spiritual, and, indeed, as an introduction of the people to better things, there are to be Night Schools for the men, a Gymnasium for the boys, Sewing Classes for the girls, a Band of Hope and Temperance Society, a Labour Agency for the benefit of those who are out of work, and "a Lavatory, where the dirty lads of the locality may have a scour." And such proceedings are to be brightened with gas, and cheerful

fires, and games, and singing, and all that can make life much more than a humdrum of labour.

The Rev. C. Fleming Williams was surrounded by a band of young men and women, his churchworkers from Rectory Road, and his successor at Old Street, the Rev. P. Husband Davies, was there, too, with his deacons, to offer willing co-operation in such a good work. Other friends were present, including Mr. J. W. Morgan, of the Hackney Band of Hope Union, Mr. James Branch, who is doing a useful work among the poor of Bethnal Green, Messrs. R. W. Crowther, Stanley Wheeler (hon. sec.), and R. J. Curtis (Ragged School Union). After a social cup of tea and an inspection of the premises,

Mr. WILLIAMS said: Let them think on what this movement meant. The people thereabouts were poor. Their poverty did not simply mean the want of food or clothing. They were poor in the elements that tended to make life tolerable. They had no solace to fall back upon in the day of pain and degradation. To talk to many of them of the better land would be simple nonsense; for they could not understand such a thing. We, on the contrary, had resources in our faith against all the disadvantages of our circumstances; of these, those poor creatures knew absolutely nothing. It was not of the slightest use to go to them and set before them an ideal life of the highest sentiments and aspirations, for they had not the faculty even of perception. The task now in hand was to create a capacity of this kind.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by the above-named and other friends.

"GIVE YE THEM TO EAT."

THESE were the words of our Lord on a memorable occasion. And a similar imperative is the dictate of humanity, especially in the case of starving or half-starved children, for they are innocent of the causes which may have brought their parents into painful conditions.

Mr. G. Sims, in his revelations touching the housing and general condition of the poor, and Mr. Mearns, in his "Bitter Cry," not to mention many others, have both done good service; further, the disclosures that were made during the inquiry as to the truth of the charge respecting over-pressure in Board Schools showed that it was not so much an over-taxed brain as an under-fed stomach that caused the mischief. All these considerations combined have caused the injunction, "Give ye them to eat," to sound with so much authority and emphasis in the public ear as to make resistance well-nigh impossible.

It is quite refreshing to know that Ragged Schools have from the time of their establishment paid special consideration to the bodily needs of the little ones with whom they were in daily contact. And the reward they met with for their work of mercy was the cruel charge that they were pauperising the people. Happily a great change has come over the public mind, and many who were once apt to censure are now prompt to help, and are ready to admit that the dictum of hard and fast economics is here out of the question.

A network of distributive agencies is now actively employed under the auspices of the old-established Children's Dinner Society, the Congregational Union, and, lastly, the Poor Children's Aid Society, which has been founded by A. S. Krauss, commissioner of the *Globe* newspaper, whose articles last winter created so much interest, showing as they did the large area of starvation, a large portion of which was only partially touched by existing agencies. This society seeks to supply food and lend clothes to necessitous children, not only during the winter season, but to continue its work through the year, so as to fortify the little ones during their physical and mental struggles.

We should not omit to notice that the Soup Kitchen and other forms of relief, the results of local effort, have done, and are doing, good service in many needy nooks.

The following statement of the relief afforded by some of our schools is given by way of sample to show the beneficent activity pervading the Ragged School movement, not only in London, but in all the great centres of manufacturing and commercial activity.

It is not easy to compute the meals given directly by the Parent Union, as subsidies have been given in some instances to kitchens, dinners, &c. However, in one soup kitchen alone some 10,000 dinners were given wholly out of funds kindly contributed from Exeter Hall. In addition there were probably as many more meals provided for destitute men, women, and children directly from the same source. These, with large stores of clothing, give an inadequate idea of the part taken by the Union in the warfare against misery and starvation, over and above the separate and beneficent action of the local schools, as by way of sample only is hereunder detailed.

Abbey Street supplied 12,000 Free Breakfasts, and gave away also 500 articles—boots, frocks, and underclothing.

Copperfield Road provided 49,960 meals. These comprised Free Breakfasts and Dinners to children, to the aged and unemployed, to street boys, factory girls, thieves, blind and guides, and Mothers' Meetings.

East Greenwich supplied soup on three days, and coffee, rolls and jam on two days, thus providing a meal on five days weekly, on each

occasion to over 220 children, besides ministering to the needs of the parents.

The Costers' Mission provided 8,400 Irish Stew Soup Dinners, 2,076 lb. of bread, flour, and groceries, 120 lb. of tea, 1,834 garments sold at nominal prices, 750 Christmas and Robin Dinners, 600 Teas to children, Christmas Tree Festival, 760 Teas to adults, gifts in cash to many of the Lord's poor and sick amounting to the sum of £45 10s.

Field Lane supplies the following particulars of relief given in kind at that institution from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1866:—Ragged Church, 1,718 loaves; Children, 395; Male Refuge, 3,883; Servants' Home, 1,578; Female Refuge, 2,912; Relief at Door, 243. Total.—10,729 quartern loaves. Cocoa, 1,548 gallons. Christmas Dinner to 562 families (averaging five persons) in their own homes, 2,810 persons. Christmas Dinner at the institution to 768 poor people on Christmas Day. Coal, Bread, and Soup tickets, 1,720. Soup distributed, 1,612 quarts. Free Teas, 937 persons. Children's Summer Treat, 855. Broken Food: 29,701 portions given away during the year, each portion being sufficient (on the average) for a family of five persons. Relief given in special seasons of distress to poor deserving families attending the meetings held in the institution, 300 times.

The Flower Girls' and Watercress Girls' Mission supplied about 30,000 Dinners to children, besides Breakfasts, Dinners, and Teas to adults, and gave away many articles of clothing.

George Yard supplied 12,000 Soup Dinners and 13,000 Rations of Bread, 500 Breakfasts, 3,000 substantial Dinners to the weak and ailing, and 2,500 Teas, while 9,000 basins of soup and 4,000 cups of tea, &c., were sold at one halfpenny each.

Hatfield Street provided 2,500 Dinners of Irish stew and bread for a charge of one halfpenny, and 1,000 gallons of soup were given away.

Homerton distributed groceries, gifts of garments, andprizes of underclothing to poor mothers.

The King Edward Street Schools supplied 5,900 hot, nourishing Free Dinners in the schools to the poorest children, 321 pairs of boots, and about 3,000 articles of clothing; and 1,057 children and aged people were supplied with a Christmas Dinner in their own homes, also with groceries, bread, and coals. We are happy to add that through the kindness of a few ladies 103 struggling widows with families, whose cases were well known to the officers and visitors of the schools, were each presented with half-a-crown in addition to the dinner: 1,147 quartern loaves, 936 orders for coals, 724 ¼-lb. packets of tea, 750 lb. of sugar, and 1,247 lb. of meat. Besides which beef-tea, milk, and other nourishments were supplied to about 320

sick persons, and 2,780 Teas and 671 Robin Dinners to young people. Some men were employed to mend boots, and women to scrub the floors of the feeble.

Kingsland, Tottenham Square, and Millwall (returns supplied for part of season) gave 3,000 Dinners to dock labourers, 2,000 Meals to children, besides 500 gallons of soup and 500 loaves of bread.

Latymer Road supplied 600 Free Dinners and 1,500 Halfpenny Dinners weekly. An Invalids' Dinner-table provided meals four times weekly for delicate children on doctor's recommendation; besides which a Soup Kitchen was going four times weekly, and coals, bread, and groceries were supplied to the most destitute cases.

Lambeth Ragged School supplied groceries, &c., to 50 families, Halfpenny Dinners to 4,800 children, Teas to 500 parents and to 950 children, and Christmas Dinners to 440. Sixty-five pairs of boots were given to poor boys, and a great many garments to poor children.

Nichol Street gave a Tea and Entertainment to 1,675 children at a cost of about £42, Free Breakfasts were supplied for four months on four mornings a week to 180 children, at a cost of 16s. per morning. Twice weekly about 100 or more quarts of soup were distributed at a cost of £3 17s. 6d. per month, the recipients being supplied at about half the cost.

Rosemary Hall gave 175 Meat Teas to adults, and 600 Teas to children; £62 14s. 11d. was spent in relieving the poor of the district by tickets for meat, grocery, coals, and bread; besides which clothing was given away to children and adults.

Richmond Street provided 2,400 meals.

St. Giles's Christian Mission gave Christmas Dinners, at a cost of £95, to 1,500 persons; £50 was given away in small sums to special cases, and £150 was spent in providing 4,000 tickets giving the holder assistance in bread, meat, coals, or grocery. A Christmas Treat was given to 1,100 children, and a Robin Dinner to 3,000.

Tredegar Road gave Breakfasts to 200, Meat Teas to 137, bread and potatoes to 100, Christmas Tea to 190 children, and the gift of some friends in money to the extent of £9 was spent in food and strong boots.

SHAFTESBURY RAGGED SCHOOL, WILLIAM STREET, CHISWICK.

The first anniversary was held a short time since. Mr. Tweddle presided. Mr. R. J. Smith read the report of the work done during the past twelve months, which comprised the following operations:

Sunday Morning Service; Afternoon School, the attendance at which has been most encouraging, there being 120 on the register; Band of Hope; Penny Savings Bank. The parents of the scholars have been gathered in to a Service on Sunday evenings, and several have joined the Mothers' Meeting. A monthly Tea Meeting has been held with great success. In the summer a Treat was provided at Hampton Court by the Ragged School Union, and on Christmas Day the little ones partook of roast beef and plum-pudding.

Addresses were given by Mr. G. D. Freeman, of Hammersmith, and Mr. J. Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, the latter earnestly commending the Bath Room scheme, to aid which several friends took collecting cards. Prizes were distributed to the successful scholars.

A Bright Idea.

In order to complete the additions above indicated £58 is needed to erect class-room, bath-room, copper, and w.c. It is thought a considerable sum might be realised by a "Loan Exhibition," to be opened three days in April. There will be an Art Gallery, and Stalls for the sale of articles sent for that purpose (flowers and refreshments will be most acceptable). The loan of curiosities will be greatly appreciated. A prize will be given to the girl who exhibits the best dressed doll and the boy the best freehand drawing.

When the proposed arrangements are carried out the school can be used daily as a "Toy Room" for those children whose mothers are at work. Gifts or loans may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. J. R. Wooster, 4, Broadway, Chiswick; and to the evangelist, Mr. Robert T. Smith, 13, Barrowgate Road, Chiswick.

OCEAN SPRAY.

[In Human Life there are great events that are like big rolling waves, and there are little events or circumstances that are like ocean spray, some of which deserve chronicling, for they are among the weak things of the world that confound the mighty.]

Pithily suggestive is this cutting from the excellent serial *Young England*:—

"What is the best thing for keeping moth away from clothes? Give them away to the poor."

Comment would spoil the neat compactness of the advice.

* * * * *

A suggestion, by no means new, but never out of season in its reiteration, comes from a good friend at East Grinstead. Knowing

from experience the warmth and comfort to be had from paper sheets, he suggests that not only should this cheap source of warmth be constantly urged on the poor and scantily clothed, but that sheets might be provided as gifts from Ragged School workers. These could easily be made more durable, and more acceptable a gift to the poor, by being bound with strips of calico, pasted in strips to preserve the edges, and to prevent tearing. He thinks there may be those who would be willing to find such paper sheets, and who would bestow the desirable labour to make them lasting. The approach of summer need not invalidate the hint, which, if adopted, will give comfort and pleasure when forwarded to the office for discriminate distribution.

* * * * *

Luther was wont to say, that next to preaching of the Gospel, the highest function of the Church was the righteous distribution of needed things to the poor.

* * * * *

The lad with the five barley loaves
Was not required to feed
The thousands, of whose human wants
The loving Lord took heed.

The lad was only ask'd to give
The *little* he possess'd;
The Lord took that, and by His might
Accomplish'd all the rest.

* * * * *

Does Ragged School work pay? Note this! A veteran superintendent, who is enjoying a peaceful, well-earned rest in his declining days, some time since received a letter, respectfully requesting him to call at one of our monster hotels, to see one who greatly desired to look on his kindly face once more if possible. Much cogitation ensued as to the unremembered name and so forth, ending in the call, and the discovery of one of the Ragged School boys, who had been sent years before to a distant colony, and who, having prospered, had resolved to visit the old country and to find out old friends. It was not easy for the Superintendent to recognise his former *protégé* in the well-dressed, courteous, and hospitable gentleman before him. There was much to hear and to tell. Industry and Christian principles, taught in the old school,

had resulted in prosperity, but not in ingratitude. The intercourse was repeated, and thanks for past kindness assumed the form of a substantial cheque to frank over the water three promising boys from the old school, the former scholar undertaking to find employment for them on their arrival and to aid their advancement in every deserving way. Two of the lads went off last year from the Ogle Mews School, and the third, William Etchell, from the King Edward School, is now ploughing the ocean towards the same goal, through the grateful kindness of this wealthy colonial merchant and whilom Ragged School boy.

* * * * *

There are many warm hearts beating true to the old work all over the world, both from the ranks of teachers and scholars. Here writes one venerable friend from Antrim, New Hampshire, who was a faithful toiler in Spitalfields fifty years agone. After referring to his thirst for information anent old friends and old scenes, he says: "Last October I was in Maine, at a place 175 miles from home, and on Sunday evening, by request, I gave an address on Mission Work in London, and of course Ragged Schools had a prominent place in my remarks."

* * * * *

Yet another link with Australia. Mr. George Soltau sends the first number of "The Pioneer," giving a good portrait of himself, and recording, for the interest of Colonial friends, some of his experiences with the Lamb and Flag Ragged School. A description is also given of the welcome to Mr. Soltau in his new position as superintendent of a Mission Church founded by the late Mr. Reid, and in which the prayerful good wishes of old friends here will attend him.

* * * * *

Mrs. Barker Harrison writes:—"Blind Bayliss had 107 poor men at his Bible Class last Sunday afternoon at the Institute, Old Pye Street. Their behaviour is perfect, and their singing wonderful. Bayliss says when he hears them he is ready to cry! We *do* thank God and take courage."

* * * * *

We gladly pass on the following from the Sunday School Union:—"The Victoria Reading Circle, which has its centre at 56, Old Bailey, is inaugurated in the Jubilee year of the great and good Queen whose name it bears. It is designed to unite in a great

concerted movement for self-culture, all intelligent young people whose day-school education is ended; in securing, *at home*, some of the advantages of a college, so far as reading and study are concerned." We cordially wish this healthfully stimulating scheme all the success it deserves.

* * * * *

It must be cheering to many others besides the accomplished author, Mr. Edwin Hodder, and the eminent firm of publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co., to find that the "Life of Lord Shaftesbury" has met with a good reception, and is rekindling interest in his noble life, his unctuous words, and his benevolent works. Encouraging notes to the right hand and to the left indicate, as the straws in the stream, the drift of feeling. A worthy baronet and Member of Parliament recently wrote thus: "I must say 'Yes' to your request, busy as I am. I have just been reading Lord Shaftesbury's Life, and it makes me feel that I must do what I can to help forward the work he loved so well." Two Quaker brothers are equally practical. Say they: "We are reading Lord Shaftesbury's Life, and out of gratitude we send you a cheque for £25." Perhaps some of our readers feel likeminded, and are only awaiting a hint and an opportunity to give tangible expression to it. We rejoice to hear that another, and the fifth, edition is in preparation, and that an illustrated cheap edition will be issued presently.

* * * * *

"It says much for the Ragged School movement that it is able to secure the enthusiastic help of such men. I scarcely know another cause that would do it." Such was a remark made at a large gathering of over 300 Ragged School friends at a Saturday evening soirée recently. The chair was occupied by a busy and benevolent merchant, a near relative of one of the best known ministers in the East End of London. The secretary, whose business relations in the City would be a good excuse for doing nothing, said he felt he did not begin to live in a good sense until he began at the Ragged School. Wise words came from the superintendent, who is known in literary circles as the editor of a scientific journal. A solicitor, a tradesman, a publisher of eminence, and others too varied and numerous to specify, were thus drawn together, and found heartily uniting in Ragged School work under the wing of the largest church in the metropolis.

* * * * *

In contrast with the foregoing, and yet shedding a light upon its lesson, is this excerpt from a recent letter written by the daughter of a Doctor of Divinity, somewhat recently deceased, to the regret of all who knew his amiable and useful qualities as the secretary of one of our largest religious societies:—

"To my great regret we have had to close our school for the present. We found the work, though most interesting, so difficult and trying, amongst the very low class of girls we had managed to get, that the friends of several of the young ladies who helped last year refused to let them come any more, and the most active one of all has completely broken down in health; so that for this winter we had no choice but to give up the work altogether.

"We still see a good many of our former scholars, and hear of their movements, so that we hope we may be able to open the school again some time, as there would be no difficulty in getting the girls together again. The only difficulty is the impossibility of getting workers."

* * * * *

Come labour on:
Who dares stand idle on the harvest plain,
While all around him waves the golden grain,
And every servant hears the Master say,
"Go, work to-day!"

Come labour on:
The labourers are few, the field is wide:
New stations must be filled, and blanks supplied:
From voices distant far, or near at home,
The call is, "Come!"

ROAMUS.

GEORGE YARD RAGGED SCHOOLS AND MISSION, HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.

EXTENSION OF THE PREMISES.

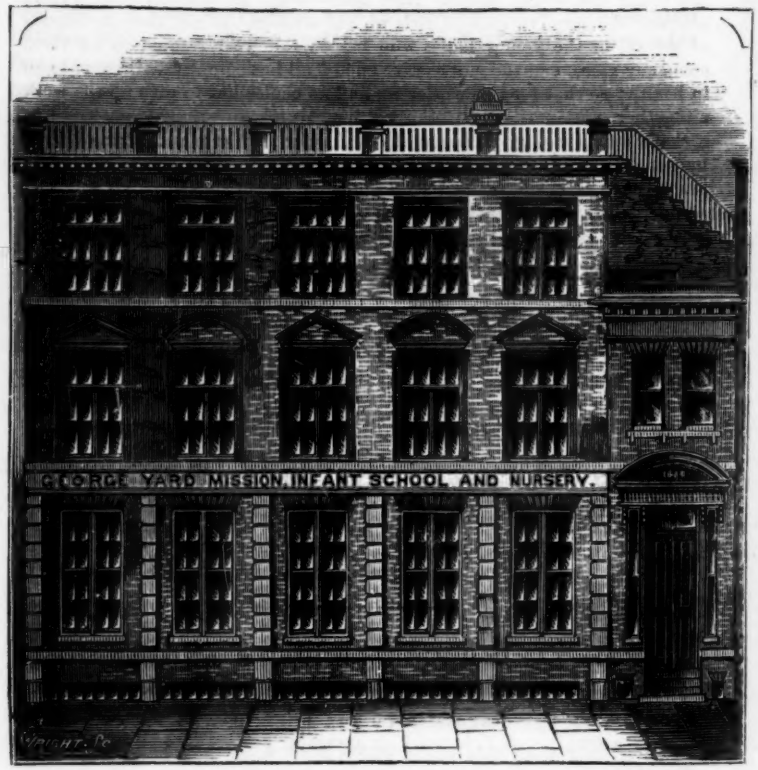
FOR a long time this great and varied work has been conducted with much inconvenience owing to want of space and proper accommodation. To meet this want new buildings have been erected in Angel Alley, on the site recently covered by dwellings which had been condemned as unfit for human habitation.

The building, of which the woodcut is a representation, includes the basement and three large floors. Over the door, as you enter,

cut out in stone, the words may be read, "When I see the blood I will pass over you."

The basement will be used for the extension of the Boys' Industrial Classes, and it is so arranged that other classes and meetings can be held.

The first storey will be used for the future accommodation of the



children of the Day and Sunday Infant Schools. On the week evenings Adult Clubs and Benefit Societies will be held. The old infant schoolroom will be utilised for class purposes. The second storey will be used by boys and lads for purposes of recreation, and for Bible Classes, Lectures, &c. The Ambulance Class for elder girls

and young women will take up its quarters here. The platform fretwork and desk in this room have been executed by the members of the Carpenters' Class. The third storey consists of three rooms, which will be used for the Nursery, Nurses' Room, and Bath Room. The roof, in summer time, will be a prettily arranged baby's encampment. Lavatories are provided on each floor. The second building, which is not seen in the woodcut, will be called "Shaftesbury House." The basement will be a large kitchen, in which the elder girls will receive lessons in cookery. Of an evening the kitchen will be used as a Refreshment Room for the lads, where tea and coffee will be provided. One large room will be a Lads' and Young Men's Reading Room and Library. Daily and weekly newspapers lie on the tables, so that the members seeking employment may avail themselves of the advertising columns. A register will be kept of the unemployed, and also one of employers requiring hands. Last year, in connection with this Mission, there were about 2,300 gatherings of men, women and children. Prayer is asked that the Lord may bless this new effort, that souls may be saved and God glorified.

ROYAL RECOGNITION.

THE QUEEN has not only graciously honoured the Ragged School Union by becoming its Patron, but her Majesty has, as Colonel Ponsonby's letter shows, further favoured the Society and its affiliated schools by attaching her name for this year to the Scholars' Prize Cards, which will be presented at the usual annual gathering on May 9th.

And it is our happiness further to state that Mr. George Holland recently received from the Queen a framed portrait of her Majesty, duly autographed. The gift was presented by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck at Buckingham Palace, where Mr. Holland had been invited to receive it. He regards this, not only as a recognition of his work, but of the work in general, and of the noble band of workers also.

OUR LATE PRESIDENT AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.*

By G. Holden Pike.

(*Continued from January Number, page* 9.)

The First Meeting of the Union.

"On the 26th April, forty superintendents and teachers responded to the invitation, and met at the St. Giles's Ragged School, held in the loft of a cow-shed in Streatham Street, Bloomsbury—a neighbourhood known as the rookery of St. Giles's, notorious for its filth and fever, its riots and immoral revels, its rickety and dirty dwellings, and its teeming population of the lowest of the low. Here this little band of Christian workers formed themselves into a central committee, and on the 5th of July they decided that this association of teachers should be called the Ragged School Union."

When asked to become President, Lord Ashley responded in the kindest manner, writing to Mr. Locke, "We may, I think, do much for these poor children. God be with us!" The heir of the House of Shaftesbury became President, William Locke was hon. secretary, J. G. Gent was secretary. "These are not very common names," remarks Mr. Hodder, "and yet we find them standing in similar relative positions 200 years ago." That is to say, when the first Earl obtained, with some others, a grant of territory in South Carolina, assistance was rendered to him by "the illustrious *Locke*," while "the services of a Mr. T. A. *Gent* were secured." This is a singular coincidence. "Such were the labours of Shaftesbury, Locke, and Gent 200 years ago," adds Mr. Hodder; "and in another sense, such were the labours of Shaftesbury, Locke, and Gent in recent times; but the labours of the latter trio have been to reclaim the moral wilderness, to purify and cultivate the moral wastes, and to set up spiritual fortresses that will be unassailable by the great enemy."

Under the leadership of Lord Ashley the work extended to all quarters of London, and to some shrewd observers it seemed as though the pioneers were only just in time to grapple with an evil which threatened to grow until it actually undermined the foundations of the Commonwealth itself. "It haunts me, I may almost say night and day," the late Dr. Arnold is quoted as saying. "It fills me with astonishment to see anti-slavery and missionary societies so busy with the ends of the earth, and yet

* The Life and Work of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. By Edwin Hodder. With Portraits. Cassell and Company. Three vols., 8vo. Price 36s.

all the worst evils of slavery and of heathenism are existing among ourselves." He might well speak of a "perfect riddle," although he did not perceive all at once how truly Lord Ashley and those associated with him had found the answer. If ever there was a work in which all sections of Christians should unite to repel the common enemy, it is surely that of Ragged Schools; but the father of the late Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, was then "the only Bishop who was ever seen on Ragged School platforms. All the others were, at that time, fearful of meeting Nonconformists." Except it may still linger among the more extreme sacerdotalists, that feeling, more worthy of paganism than of the Gospel, has died out, and in time it will disappear altogether.

The following from his journal gives a pleasant picture of

LORD ASHLEY AT THE SCHOOLS.

"Nov. 27th, 1847.—Last night Broadwall Infant Ragged School; very humble, but very useful; well received. . . Many Dissenters, but it is high time to be thinking where we agree, not where we differ. Tens of thousands of untaught heathens in the heart of a Christian metropolis cry aloud to God for vengeance.

"Dec. 11th.—Just come from a tea-meeting in Jurston Street Sunday School, given to the ragged, half-starved, neglected children of the locality. A sight to thank God for; a sight to pray Him to perpetuate and extend!

"I conceive I am acting in the spirit of the Bible and the spirit of the Church of England. I conceive that I am proving myself a true son of the Church in which I was baptized, and in which, by God's blessing, I will die. I am violating none of her laws, precepts, principles, or prayers; none. But, if the conduct I pursue be at variance with the doctrines and requirements of the Established Church, I shall prefer to renounce communion with the Church to abandoning those wretched infants of oppression, infidelity, and crime.

"March 19th, 1846.—Last night to party at Jurston Street Ragged School; in the chair. A wondrous company on the platform; these things are now becoming 'fashionable.' Humanity will soon be considered 'elegant,' 'genteel,' &c., &c. Bishop of Norwich came; a kind-hearted man, who goes, as he says, wherever he sees my name. Strange as it was to see a Bishop in the middle of a Dissenting school, surrounded by Dissenters and supporting their efforts, yet it was well and usefully done."

Neither in those days nor during the forty years which followed was the office of President of the Ragged School Union in any sense a sinecure; for not only did our late friend preside at the great annual gatherings in Exeter Hall, he visited the schools, as

notified in the extracts we have given on hundreds of occasions, when he would frequently be accompanied by Judge Joseph Payne, whose tail-piece was of course the indispensable complement of the proceedings. In no sense is there a tinge of exaggeration in what Mr. Hodder says about Lord Shaftesbury's attitude towards this great movement: "For many years the ragged children of London were rarely out of his thoughts, waking or sleeping; he visited them in their wretched homes, he saw them at their daily work, he sat beside them in their schools, he let them come to his house to tell him their troubles; he pleaded for them in religious and political assemblies; he carried their cause into the House of Commons and into the House of Lords; he interested the whole country in their welfare, and . . . he achieved wonderful results in their behalf."

At this time Lord Ashley was sitting in Parliament as a Protectionist; but in 1846 his opinions in respect to the Corn Laws underwent a change, and in consequence he resigned his seat and found himself possessed of the leisure he had long desired, which would enable him to visit the slums of London for himself. It is well known that the explorer stated the results of his inquiries in an article in the *Quarterly Review*, which by giving the town something that was then new to talk about, produced a profound impression, and did much towards advancing the common cause. We will not quote the descriptions of squalid London, as he then found it, with which Lord Ashley startled the genteel world, but even after forty years some sympathy will be awakened by what he said about

The Trials of the Pioneer Teachers.

"Ladies and gentlemen who walk in purple and fine linen and fare sumptuously every day can form no adequate idea of the pain and the toil which the founders and conductors of these schools have joyfully sustained in their simple and fervent piety. Surrendering nearly the whole of the Sabbath, their only day of rest, and often, after many hours of toil, giving, besides, an evening in the week, they have plunged into the foulest localities, fetid apartments, and harassing duties. We have heard of schoolrooms so closely packed that three lads have sat in the fireplace, one on each hob and the third in the grate with his head up the chimney; and frequent are the occasions on which the female teachers have returned to their homes covered with the vermin of their tattered pupils. All this they have done, and still do, in the genuine spirit of Christian charity, without the hope of recompense, of money, or of fame. It staggers at first our belief, but

nevertheless it is true; and many a Sunday School teacher, thus poor and zealous, will rise up in judgment with lazy ecclesiastics, boisterous sectarians, and self-seeking statesmen."

His diaries show how at all times, and amid various surroundings, his thoughts were occupied with this subject. We also see how persistently trials and obstacles checked the progress of the cause; the necessary funds, especially, having been obtained with great difficulty. Take, for example, what was written in 1846 concerning

Money Wasted—Money Wanted.

"April 28th.—St. Giles's. This is my birthday; I am this day forty-five years old. Praised be the Lord that hath fed me all my life long until this day. . . Starting for London, though day be tempting here, to take chair at Ragged School as a sort of thankful offering and appropriate duty.

"May 29th.—Dined yesterday with . . The courtesies of life and ancient friendship demanded it. A splendid display of luxury and grandeur, yet unsatisfactory. The contrast so great to the places where I have passed so many hours lately that I felt almost uneasy. The few pounds, too, that I want, and shall not obtain, for the establishment of Ragged Schools, seemed wasted in every dish. All this is very well, according to their wealth and station, now and then; but the crumbs which fall from their table are in scanty proportion to the number and abundance of their feasts.

"June 8th.—Went to Lambeth on Ragged School business; called on a poor Irishwoman whose husband had just committed suicide; bought, alas! a 'pledge medal' from the widow of a man who had hung himself in a fit of intoxication. Took a short walk afterwards in park with my sweet Mary and the baby; dear Evelyn accompanied me. May God be praised. Oh, if some Dives would give me two or three hundred pounds, the price of a picture or a horse, I could set up schools to educate six hundred wretched children.

"June 12th.—I am now begging for four objects—circulars out upon each. God give me, first wisdom and then success! Busy in founding a Ragged School; peculiar evils require peculiar remedies. The natural history of these singular children cannot be read in any page of the natural history of man; they are things *sui generis*, nondescripts, unknown or uncared for, yet sharp enough for any mischief, and in numbers enough to cause any danger. God has made them immortal beings, and no system will receive His blessing that does not recognise their equality with ourselves. Alas! alas! I can set up a school which shall give education every evening to 280 children for £58 a year—hardly more than it takes to prosecute one criminal—and yet I can barely collect the sum!"

(To be continued.)

LORD ABERDEEN AND INDIAN MISSIONS.

From the *Christian Leader* we copy a notice of a visit paid by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, in company with the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Captain Sinclair, to Benares, in February. The classes in connection with the London College Mission received gracious attention from Lady Aberdeen, and the Weekly Bible Meeting, in which the missionaries of the various societies unite, was addressed by Lord Aberdeen, who took occasion to express his delight at so much Christian union and brotherhood.

In Calcutta, at the distribution of prizes to the Orphanage and other schools in connection with the Free Church's Mission, his lordship remarked on the immense progress of English education in India, and said that we must look to the young for any large revolution in the religious thought of the people. The vivacity and intelligence of the girls and their excellent singing gave much pleasure, and led to the appreciative remark that the example of these Indian girls would be quoted as a stimulus to the girls of Scotland. Lady Aberdeen also presented the prizes.

SOMERS TOWN BLIND AID SOCIETY.

This Society—of which the Rev. Oswald Dykes, D.D., is the President, the treasurer a gentleman well known to the readers of this magazine, Mr. S. R. Starey, one of the founders of the Ragged School Union and the "godfather" of Ragged Schools, and Mrs. Starey the honorary secretary—which has been doing a noble work for the past seventy years, entertained some 400 persons, consisting of the blind and their guides, in the festive season of the year, at the usual weekly place of meeting—the Aldenham Board Schools, Hampden street, Ossulton Street, Euston Road. A bountiful tea was provided, after which came the feast of reason and the flow of soul in the shape of recitations and singing. These performances were executed in a masterly style, and gave great delight to those whose inner eye sees brighter because the outer one is darkened. To watch the interest they all displayed was quite a treat. They were keen to discern a point; not a feature of pathos or of humour escaped them, and their loud and resonant laughter did one good to hear. The chair was occupied by Mr. Lindsay Bennet, well known as a friend of the blind, who gave a short address, after which Miss Hepburn and other ladies regaled the audience with sweet sounds. A carol, written expressly for the occasion by a blind gentleman of Scotland, and read by Mr. Starey, was received

with great applause. At the close of the meeting each blind person received half a pound of tea and a pound of sugar, and their guides also came in for a share of the good things. The address of the honorary secretary is 53, Hilldrop Road, Camden Road, N.

FACTORY GIRLS.

In November last a work was commenced among the match factory girls of Bow Common by the North-East London Gospel Mission, which has proved most successful in attracting and holding a large number, whose good has been sought in a number of ways.

It was found that a large number—the exceptions were very rare—were most insufficiently clothed, notwithstanding our inquiries were made in the depth of winter. To meet the immediate wants, the friends purchased a large quantity of flannel and other material, which was sold to them at about half cost-price, Sewing Classes being formed by the lady helpers, and the girls are taught how to make their own garments. Over 200 factory girls are now using the institution.

One of the most interesting features of the work is the monthly tea, on which occasion 150 are present. The cost of the last tea was borne by the Committee of the Ragged School Union, and, as usual, was heartily appreciated. The meeting that followed was held in the mission-room on the next floor. Mr. Chorley, the principal evangelist, engaged in prayer, after which a lady sang a sweet hymn to them as a solo, followed by a loving address by Mrs. Maynard, of Wimbledon. The other speakers were Miss Messer, Mrs. Glockling, and Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union. More singing followed by other friends upon the platform.

The interest of the meeting was enhanced by the presence of five of these factory lasses whom Mr. Chorley had taken in hand to train and fit out for domestic service. If the public support him he intends to continue and extend this useful work.

Berger Hall, Bromley-by-Bow.

In this spacious and well-appointed hall, on two evenings weekly, under the superintendence of Miss Guinness, of Harley House, Bow, assisted by a capable staff of ladies, a large number of factory girls are gathered for purposes of secular and religious instruction. They can come straight from their work, for a lavatory is at their service, and a substantial tea is provided at the cost of a penny. It is most interesting to note the friendly sympathy that is accorded to these rough girls, and how their hearts respond to it, for a touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

An Act of Heroism.

In order to learn more intimately the condition of Factory girls, Miss Guinness went in the guise of a poor girl, and obtained employment in a factory in the East End, and resided in its neighbourhood. She continued one week working ten hours daily, earning as a new and inexperienced hand a little over two shillings. So much was seen and heard indicative of their moral and spiritual condition as to nerve her to a great resolve, God helping her, to do something for their benefit. Hence this work at Berger Hall, which may God speed!

RAGGED SCHOOLS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON SYSTEM.

[The following report from the *Sunday School Chronicle* of a conference held on Feb. 10th we commend to the consideration of Ragged School teachers.—Ed.]

On Thursday evening about sixty representatives from the Metropolitan Ragged Schools took tea at the invitation of the Committee of the Sunday School Union, 56, Old Bailey. Among those present were the Secretary and officers of the Ragged School Union.

After tea, Mr. H. R. Williams (Chairman of Committee of the Ragged School Union) presided over the conference, the subject being "The Desirability of Introducing the International Lesson System into Ragged Schools." Mr. Williams said he ought to say it perhaps with shame, but that was the first time he had been at the Sunday School Union. He had looked at the library and other parts of the building, and he felt thankful that there was such an institution. He remembered what London was forty years ago, and he thought Ragged Schools and Sunday Schools had done much to make it what it was to-day. These associations must have an enormous influence for good throughout the country. With reference to the International Lesson system, he was not sure whether they could be applied to the Ragged Schools of the metropolis; they had met to discuss the question, and he had no doubt they would be told how such an arrangement could be brought about.

Mr. F. J. Hartley (Hon. Sec. Sunday School Union), on behalf of the Sunday School Union Committee, gave the Ragged School superintendents, teachers, and workers a cordial welcome to that place. He was exceedingly glad to extend this welcome. The two institutions had been going on parallel lines, each doing its own work in its own way for many years. It was said that parallel lines never met, but he was pleased to see that they had met that night, and he hoped they

would often meet again, for there were several very practical subjects they, as Sunday and Ragged School teachers, were mutually interested in. With regard to the lesson system, the Sunday School Union had for more than fifty years regularly prepared and published lessons and notes for teachers. Some few years ago the Rev. Dr. Vincent, of America, was in England, and was so pleased with the idea of these uniform lessons, that he carried them to America. After a little while Mr. Jacobs, of America, asked: Why not make these lessons International, and have them taught all over the world? He was carried away by his enthusiasm, and did not stop till his dream was realised. For the past fourteen years the International Lesson system had been in vogue, and there was besides the practical good, something more than mere sentiment, in the fact that of the fifteen or sixteen millions of Sunday School children throughout the world, some eight or ten millions were being taught the same lesson from the same book and chapter. The Sunday School Union Committee, thinking that the Ragged School teachers would like to join in the new seven years' course, had called them together to talk over the matter.

Mr. BENJAMIN CLARKE then gave an address, in which he said: It was somewhat singular that the two societies as such had never met before. They were serving the same Master, using the same text-book, engaged in the same work, and often teaching the same children, and yet they had never met to compare notes. Having sketched the Sunday School teacher and the Ragged School teacher at work five-and-twenty years ago, he said the latter, surrounded by dirty, undisciplined, restless scholars, had taught little else than narrative lessons, and in many classes there had been little or no teaching but the lesson of human sympathy and interest. Teachers had tried to say a word or two applicable to their scholars' lives, but as to systematic teaching there had been very little, and as to the one lesson for all in the school there had been nothing of the kind. In the past, generally speaking, the Sunday School teacher had been a teacher, but the Ragged School teacher had been more of a pastor. Now, thanks to Board Schools, the raw material improved, the Ragged School must give more attention to teaching. Reviewing the history of the uniform system of lessons issued by the Sunday School Union, he said it had the following advantages:—

1. It promotes community of thought and feeling. Teachers come together fired with one impulse, filled with one idea: there is concentration of heart and mind.
2. It gives unity to the public services of the school, hymns, prayers, and addresses.

3. It enables the address to supplement and force home the lesson, rather than be a distracting and dissipating force.
4. It furnishes a common topic of interest, and supplies a common centre for devotion in the home. George in the senior class, James in the Bible-class, Mary in the junior class, and Annie in the infants', are all thinking about the same lesson, they compare notes, and repeat illustrations or incidents narrated, which have an interest for all.
5. It makes possible and easy an associated preparation of lessons, either among teachers of one school or several.
6. It puts the pastor *en rapport* with the thought and feeling of his teachers, and enables him, if he be so inclined, and an increasing number are, to help them either in the preparation class, the week-night service, or the pulpit.

The uniform system had been merged in the larger system known as the International Lessons. Its growth had been marvellous in America, where each church had its special lesson-helps, written by the best men and published in the magazines of each denomination, and where the weekly secular press had thought it of sufficient importance to print lesson-helps also. In England it had given an immense impulse to Bible study; employing the best intelligence of the churches to show the teachers what and how to teach the Scriptures. The International system had made it possible for publishers of undenominational literature to produce works which no one denomination would have been able to have done. Exhibiting the large American coloured prints of the present quarter's lessons, Mr. Clarke said the Sunday School Union could not produce them at the price, for they could not get large enough sale for them; but in America, where the churches spend more freely on the schools, it could be done, and they in England reaped the benefit. The International system could claim all the advantages of the uniform system and more. It brought into communication the various countries, and out of the idea of community of Bible teaching on Sunday had come that of Bible reading on the week day—the International Bible Reading Association now numbering 135,000 members in England and the colonies. It fosters Bible reading in the home. The Old Testament had became a grander book to many teachers since the International Lesson system had been in vogue. They were just beginning the third seven years' course, and now would be a good time for Ragged School teachers to fall into line. He thought they could not get any harm by uniting; they might get much good. The Ragged School Union might be glad to get lesson-help specially

prepared, and some friend might be willing to undertake teachers' preparation classes.

Mr. J. KIRK (Secretary Ragged School Union) opened the discussion. He said he had thought for a long time about the subject before the conference. The Ragged School teachers wanted to do their work well, and if they were not working on the right lines it was not because they had no desire to be. He was of opinion that before system they wanted heart-contact. Given that, then if they worked by method and system, they would, no doubt, send their scholars out in life with some knowledge of the whole of God's Book. His own feelings were strongly in favour of the International Lesson system, although he did not think it could be adopted in its entirety in all the schools, for the leader in a Ragged School often had forty or fifty lads to teach, and they were not always the same boys.

Mr. HARRIS (Shadwell), as a superintendent of twenty-five years' standing, was glad of the International Lesson system, for before its introduction into his school the teaching was like turning a barrel-organ, the same lessons being taught over and over again. For a considerable time he was perplexed how to act in getting a better system of teaching introduced to his teachers. At last he called them together, and explained the International Lesson course, and asked them to adopt it. With one or two exceptions, it was agreed to do so, and he continued up to the present time to supply his teachers with copies of the Notes on the Lessons, and out of forty-two teachers he did not now know of one who took any other lesson. He found the following great advantages, as a superintendent and speaker:—When he opened the school he could say a few words about the subject to be studied; by distributing the quarterly text-books to scholars the lessons could be read at home; then for two years he had met his teachers for the purpose of studying together the lessons; at his Mothers' Meetings he took up the lesson subjects, and told the 125 mothers that they were the topics for the Sunday lessons, and asked them to help the teachers by seeing that their children repeated to them the Golden Texts; thus the whole family were mutually edified and helped. He strongly advised the adoption of the system.

Mr. MORGAN (Homerton) thought, valuable as the lesson system might be for respectable schools, he feared that they could not be successfully introduced in schools composed of gutter children. A strong mind, a warm heart, a clear head, and a strong stomach were the essential qualifications of a Ragged School teacher, and these came before method.

Mr. MENZIES (Bermondsey) thought there might be too much method in teaching. It was, to his mind, impossible to make hard-

and-fast lines for the Ragged School, where preaching was more likely to bring teacher and scholar into contact with each other. The International system was, no doubt, exceedingly valuable where the teacher always had the same children, but Ragged School children were of a migratory character.

Mr. DIBLEY (St. Giles's Christian Mission) followed the International course of lessons, and liked them exceedingly well.

Mr. COTSFORD (Dove Row) was of opinion that the large coloured prints exhibited by Mr. Clarke were the very things wanted in Ragged Schools. By adopting the International Lesson system they would render help and get help afforded them.

Mr. JONES (King's Cross) was in the habit of visiting and addressing five Ragged Schools, and he found they were all actually teaching the International Lessons. He found the small Pictorial Lesson Papers issued by the Sunday School Union very helpful.

Mr. CURTIS (Ragged School Union), while admitting that it was very important that the scholars' minds should be brought into connection with the whole of the Scriptures, was still of opinion that, considering the nature of a Ragged School, the teacher would do more good by addressing the heart rather than the head.

Mr. BLENNERHASSETT (Ogle Mews), after thirty years' experience, said it was impossible to put the Bible into the hands of Ragged School boys and girls to teach a set course of lessons; what they wanted was the Bible pictures shown them that night. If these pictures were held before the children, and teachers spoke on the topics they illustrated, he was sure a mental impression would be left which, with the blessing of God, would never be effaced. Union was strength, and Ragged Schools needed all the helps and the advantages afforded by the International Lesson system.

Professor LEONE LEVI said the Ragged School Union were much gratified to receive the invitation of the Sunday School Union to meet together and discuss the question before the conference. He could not say anything *pro* or *con* the paper, as he arrived too late to hear it read, but generally speaking he was not in favour of much uniformity of this kind. The circumstances under which the Ragged School teacher met his class, and the atmosphere around him, made it impossible to hamper him with set subjects. He must be left free to say what he thinks most suitable to the young people he may meet each week.

Mr. B. CLARKE, in his reply, said he considered a teacher should have method. The best teachers were those who used most helps. Busy teachers could not be helped too much, and therefore the Ragged School teacher, with the lesson and other helps, could not be at a

disadvantage in adopting the course. The International topic could be made as interesting as any other. Teachers were no worse off by having lessons prepared for them.

After a few further remarks from Messrs. Hartley, Curtis, Ashby, and Williams, votes of thanks were passed to the chairman and to Mr. Clarke.

On leaving, the friends were presented with a packet containing all the Lesson Helps published by the Union. On receipt of name and address a packet will also be sent, post-free, to any superintendent of Ragged School not able to be present.

ARE THERE LAMBS IN THE FOLD OF CHRIST?

The Rev. R. Tuck, in an article in the *Congregational Magazine* some time since, gave it as his deliberate opinion that some doubts on this matter caused many nonconformist and other churches to assume an attitude of coldness towards efforts for the spiritual welfare of the young. In this matter he says, "The church is sadly to blame. It did not *begin* Sunday Schools. For long years it left their initiation for the most part to private enterprise. How this came about is too historical and too elaborate an inquiry for us to follow through to-day; but I may say that I regard it as one of the necessary consequences of that sterner aspect of Calvinism which prevailed in our father's time. I may illustrate what I mean by a fact of my own experience. In one of my churches I had a good man, whom I loved much and love still for his Christian worth and kindly disposition, who used to say, 'I shall not strive for my children's salvation; the Lord will bring them in His own good time.' Now, if there are only a few who *speak out* like that, I fear there have been, and still are, very many who *feel* like it, and that explains to me why, in past times, Christian churches have failed to reach the young. If any further explanation seems to be needed, I should find it in the fact that the possibility of a personal Christian life in a little child is as truly the discovery of our age as is the electric light. The church never before seems to have caught the idea. The only approach to it was a curious notion that God converted young children *if He meant them to die;* but our fathers scarcely had the idea of a regenerate child who was going to *live*. That is a sublimer modern discovery than the telephone; it is the gracious revelation of God to our age. I remember with the utmost distinctness the impression that rested upon my childhood and boyhood. I might be a good boy, but a Christian! No, I could not be a real Christian until I was at least fourteen or fifteen years old.

"Lovers of the children gloriously conquered the doctrine-trammelled

church; and they gathered together the little ones — outside the churches, indeed, but at Jesus' feet—believing that they might see His smile resting on them, and feel the touch of His accepting hand; and, I say, all honour to the good men and women who have thus been owned of God to teach His church a 'more excellent way.'"

REAPING.

[Those who go forth weeping, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again rejoicing, bringing their sheaves with them.]

Mr. Scarfe, the superintendent of the Paddington Shoeblack Brigade, writes respecting a lad named William Jackman, who, with three others, was sent out to America four years ago. After arriving there he wrote home for a Bible, as the one given him on leaving the Brigade had been lost, after which no tidings were heard of him till recently. He writes from 340, Huron and Morris Street, Toronto, Canada. He states that he has given up farming, and is now in the City of Toronto, at a groceries, in the employ of a good master, who promises, if steady and industrious for a few years, to place him in a business of his own. After inquiring very kindly and sending pleasant messages to his friends and mates, he relates that he attends Sunday School (a man of twenty-three), and has a lady for a teacher.

Mrs. Glocklin, who has for some years conducted a Bible Class in connection with the schools of Mr. Chorley's Mission, Tottenham Square, Kingsland, and whose labours have been greatly blessed, in a letter dated March 2nd says:—"I am able to tell you that several who have gone from the Bible Class to be teachers, are leading bright and consistent lives, and are deeply anxious about those who are still unsaved. I have shed tears over my class, thinking I should never see them saved. Praise God! they are coming now, one after another."

One scholar, writing to another who is under conviction of sin, says:—"I would ask you to forgive me if I have done wrong by writing, but it is the Spirit of God that makes us anxious one for another, and I would plead with you to come to the Lord, and be as one with those that are His, of one mind and one spirit, letting our light shine that others may be won for Him."

Another refers to the interest taken on her behalf, and is pleased that several have shown anxiety respecting her soul, and states that when under conviction of sin she was led to Jesus, and now asks her friend to pray that she may obtain the peace that passeth all understanding, and have Divine strength to walk consistently.

Another says:—"I pray that the Lord will save every one in our class, and keep those who love Him very near His side."

Mr. LAIDLER, of Poplar Ragged School, relates the following touching incident:—

A little lad got up in the middle of the night to get a drink, and for this purpose he lit a tallow candle. By some means his shirt became ignited, and burnt him so terribly that he was at once removed to Poplar Hospital, where he died after suffering intense pain. The little lad spoke to his grandmother of the pleasure he had in attending the Ragged School. Being asked the reason why, he said, "I loved to go there, for it was there they told me about God, about Heaven, and of Jesus." It is very encouraging to know that one so young even in his pain remembered the lessons taught him in the school of Jesus and His love.

In Memoriam.

MISS M. A. COLE.

WE have to record our deep regret at the death of Miss M. A. Cole, who for eighteen years was a faithful and zealous teacher in the Field Lane Ragged School, and who for the last ten years conducted with great devotion and efficiency the large infant school. The friends of the institution feel that her removal has deprived them of a very valuable worker, who possessed peculiar qualifications for teaching and influencing young children, and whose place it will be very difficult to supply.

Miss Cole passed to her rest and her reward, after a short illness, on the 23rd of December last, and was interred on the 28th in Kensal Green Cemetery. Mr. Peregrine Platt (representing the Committee of the Institution), the Superintendent of the Bible School and General Secretary of the work; Mr. Jackson, the senior Bible School teacher; Mr. S. Mayne, the Superintendent of the Refuge; Miss Parker, Miss Privitt, and Miss Harris attended the funeral, and these friends were met at the cemetery by about twenty of the elder scholars, who sang a hymn over the grave of their dear devoted friend.

Notices of Books.

JAMES CLARKE AND CO., 13 and 14, Fleet Street.

Edwin Paxton Hood: Poet and Preacher. A Memorial. By George H. Gidden.

We heartily commend this charming volume. It clearly sets forth by statement and quotation the varied faculties of a man of genius who, as preacher, lecturer, author, and poet, was for a period of nearly fifty years in constant contact with the people. His writings, which comprise some 150 volumes, independent of his manifold labours in preaching and lecturing, are sufficient to show his ceaseless activity; and that his mind and heart and pen were continually occupied with the welfare of the many—the young especially—the mention of a few will suffice for proof: "Bye-Path Meadow," "Moral Manhood," "The Day, the Book, and the Teacher" (being the Centenary Volume of the Sunday School Union), "The Literature of Labour," "Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets," "Dream Land and Ghost Land," "The Age and its Architects," "The Peerage of Poverty," "Genius and Industry: the Achievements of Mind among the Cottages," "The Lamps of the Temple," and "Blind Amos and his Velvet Principles," of which the Rev. Thomas Binney said, if he were rich enough he would circulate it by millions. The memory of such a beautiful life is here preserved as an incentive to noble labour. The book is enriched with portrait and autograph.

CASSELL AND CO., Limited, La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

The Life and Times of Queen Victoria. Illustrated. In parts. Price 7d.

This work is carefully and elegantly written, and tells the story of a great reign so compactly as not to weary the reader of limited leisure, and yet so rich in incident as to show at a glance the workings of Cabinets and the strivings of the people, at the same time revealing the characteristics of a Court where good sense and virtue were in the ascendant. The important facts of the reign are treated with due significance, and the writer may be credited with an almost passionless impartiality. It is printed in bold type, on good paper, and copiously illustrated.

Little Folks.

This admirable serial has a special claim to consideration and encouragement on account of its turning the young folks' attention to the great fact of the year, viz., the Queen's Jubilee; and in order to make it minister to the profit of the youthful mind, has stimulated the application of its energies by the offer of over one hundred pounds in prizes for the Little Folks' Queen's Jubilee Competition. No im-

possible task has been set, and the conditions of the contest, as far as human foresight can arrange it, make it a most genuine encounter.

The Quiver. An Illustrated Magazine for Sunday and General Reading. Monthly parts, price 7d.

This serial has obtained general acceptance. The March number contains a sermon by the late William Jay, of Bath, on the Queen's Accession, which, from the rank of the preacher, cannot fail to interest.

Home Words Office, 7, Paternoster Square, E.C.

Works by the Rev. Charles Bullock, B.D.

The Queen's Resolve. A Jubilee Memorial.

This appropriately illustrated volume reveals the inner life of the Palace, and shows it to have always been a home of purity and tender regard; in fact, a model household. Its pages are alive with graphic and touching incident. Love and loyalty will be nourished by its perusal.

Something New for the Young Folks all the Year Round.

The higher wisdom is here administered in homœopathic doses by apt anecdotes, telling paragraphs, and sweet poetry.

Leaves from the Life of Sir James Y. Simpson: The Man of Science—The Man of God.

This is a short but charming story of an eventful and illustrious career. The introduction of chloroform by him has driven agony from the operator's knife and raised him to the rank of a benefactor to the human race.

Walter Scott, 24, Warwick Square, E.C.

Our Queen: A Sketch of the Life and Times of Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. By the Author of "Grace Darling." 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d.

This well-illustrated and delightful book is so simply and so beautifully written as to compel the attention of even the most listless reader. As a gift book or book for the school library it is strongly recommended.

Ward, Lock, and Co., Warwick House, Salisbury Square.

True Nobility. A Record of the Career and Labours of the Seventh Earl of Shaftesbury. By John W. Kirton, LL.D., author of "Buy Your Own Cherries."

"This book is not a mere biography, but a brief and comprehensive description of the state of England, mainly among the poorer classes,

from the birth of his lordship in 1801 to the time of his death in 1885."

The interest of this book is greatly increased by its numerous and appropriate illustrations. The story of the years of the great life is well told, and when placed, as it deserves to be, in numerous copies in our school libraries, it will be read by thousands.

Only Give me a Chance. By J. W. Kirton, author of "Buy Your Own Cherries."

The writer says in the preface that two things may be gathered from this story. First, how possible it is for a boy to rise by industry and patience from a very humble station in life to one of influence and importance. Secondly, how much can be done by sympathy to help even the most hopeless to overcome their difficulties and trials. The story as told thoroughly justifies the statement of the author. Books of this kind require and deserve the widest circulation, for the purpose of awakening practical sympathy for those who are so heavily weighted in the race of life.

PASSMORE AND ALABASTER, Paternoster Buildings.

All of Grace and *According to Promise* (a companion volume). By C. H. Spurgeon. Price 1s. each.

Old topics of momentous interest are made fresh by their mode of treatment, and are set forth with such earnestness and power as to take fire and become luminous, so that "they that run may read."

PARTRIDGE AND CO., 9, Paternoster Row.

Victoria, Queen and Empress: a Jubilee Memoir. By G. Holden Pike.

Mr. Pike's volume on Lord Shaftesbury met with his lordship's hearty approval, and his judgment has been endorsed by the successive editions which have been called for; and we feel assured that a like success will attend this Jubilee memoir. The amount of information which has been crowded into a small space is truly surprising. This interesting volume is excellent as a gift book, or for the home and school library.

Notices of Meetings.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S SCHOOLS.

A meeting in connection with the Ragged School Union was recently held at 85, High Street, Marylebone, the chair being taken by Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P. After sing-

ing and prayer, the chairman said the meeting was chiefly called for the purpose of discussing the best way of carrying on those efforts commenced long ago by the late Lord Shaftesbury, and to endeavour to kindle afresh the fire and zeal on behalf of outcast children, which was aroused throughout the country by the energy and eloquence of the deceased philanthropist. We boasted that our religion was based on the Bible, and that our country was the centre of civilisation; yet at our very doors there was a mass of wretchedness, misery, and sin which was sad to contemplate. Things were not, however, so bad now as in the early days of Lord Shaftesbury; the Sunday was not desecrated as formerly, and the closing of public-houses on Sabbath mornings had, no doubt, done much towards rendering the day of rest orderly. Ragged Schools had done great things in the past, and although Board Schools had relieved thousands hitherto cared for by this praiseworthy institution, there was still much which could only be done by the Ragged School organisation. There was no other agency which could work amongst the very poor and neglected so effectively, and he urged those present to see that the mission was not allowed to languish either for the want of funds or workers.

Mr. John Kirk, Secretary of the Ragged School Union, whilst expressing thankfulness to God for the improvement in society referred to by the chairman, said, on the other hand, that it was painful to witness the squalor and misery apparent on every side. The feeling of the committee and those engaged in the work was that they must press forward on the same lines as those pursued in the past, and strengthen to the uttermost the existing agency. The Ragged School Union dealt with all ages, beginning with the infants, for whom crêches were established; they took hold of hungry waifs and strays, and fed them; they clothed the naked, and they sought to invigorate the weak and sickly by sending them into the country. They went down to the lowest depths of society, and constantly came into contact with those who but for the timely aid rendered would have perished. Factory girls were another class which they sought to benefit, and many incidents could be related showing that these were not the only works in which the committee, assisted by some 3,500 voluntary teachers, were engaged. Indeed, numerous letters had been received from those who had been rescued from a course either pregnant with danger, or from a life of crime and wretchedness, and who had become good citizens and useful members of society. The Union had a claim upon all, and in conclusion he expressed a hope that the outcome of the meeting would be large offers of help in the work, and also an increase in the funds.

Mr. S. E. Haward next addressed the meeting, and referred to the influence and benefit of the Holiday Homes; and amongst the other speakers were Mr. Curtis and Mr. Jepson.

MILLWALL JUVENILE MISSION.

During January a meeting of elder girls, some forty in number, was convened with a view to the formation of a branch of the Young Women's

Christian Association. The Hon. Miss Kinnaird, with a lady friend, attended and addressed the girls on the advantages of such an association. The meeting was subsequently enlarged by the presence of the parents; and some earnest talk, with enlivening music, set the meeting on fire. Some prizes were given to one or two young women for service rendered. Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, presided.

MARIGOLD PLACE, BERMONDSEY, OLD SCHOLARS' MEETING.

A crowded meeting of such was recently held, many of whom dated their connection some twenty years back. There was a good sprinkling of babies. An abundant tea was provided, after which Donald Matheson, Esq., who presided, addressed the meeting. Recitations and singing lent their charms, and a few admonitory words were spoken by Messrs. Menzies, Vesey, Challis, Hodges, and R. J. Curtis, Ragged School Union.

CASTLE LANE YOUTHS' INSTITUTE, James Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W. Financial Secretary, Mr. H. W. Just, B.A. Managing Secretary, Mr. S. M. Cousins.—This thriving young men's club is open every evening during the months October to May, and for two nights weekly in June and July. The membership roll numbers 150, and the average attendance during the past session has been 40. On the monthly entertainment nights 150 to 250 members and friends have been present. The Gymnasium has proved the great "draw," and a marked increase in the desire for reading has been manifested. We have increased the Library to about 250 volumes, and have also taken the principal magazines and periodicals and daily papers. The educational classes have been fairly attended, the more popular being Singing, Ambulance, Writing and Drawing. A few members have made good progress in shorthand.

We have no direct Biblical teaching, but endeavour to infuse into our whole work the spirit of our Divine Master, and thus create and sustain a good healthy *tone*. It is His work. He is carrying it on.

Such institutions as this have a great influence in moulding the character of our elder boys (and girls too), and are a powerful supplement to the direct spiritual work of the Sunday.

SERMON LANE MISSION YOUTHS' INSTITUTE.

The interest of the members has been well sustained throughout the session, upwards of 600 having been enrolled since its commencement in September.

Addresses have been delivered by Revs. Thain Davi-on, Peter Carmichael, and Eynon Davies. Popular science lectures, profusely illustrated with experiments, were given by Mr. Beeby. Mr. Williams Benn delighted the boys with his sketching entertainment, and a gymnastic display given by our members proved so attractive that many were unable to obtain admission on account of the crowded attendance. The programme included "The Musical Drill," exercises upon the horizontal and parallel bars and vaulting-horse, the high jump, tug of war, sword exercise, and the maze.

We have now in full operation Gymnasium, Library, Band, Debating Society, Drawing and Fretwork Classes, Chess Club, Harriers, Cricket and Swimming Clubs, and Bible Class.

Our Motto:—"Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

JOHNSON'S COURT RAGGED SCHOOL AND MISSION ("THE GAP").

The annual distribution of prizes to scholars of the above school took place on Tuesday, 8th February.

The prizes, which were awarded to those who had attended regularly during last year with good conduct, were presented by T. L. Hands, Esq., who mentioned in his opening remarks that he had succeeded in interesting the children of his chapel in the work carried on at the Gap, and that they had devoted their weekly offerings for one month to the funds of the school—an announcement received with cheers.

Mr. Curtis (Ragged School Union) followed with a brief address, after which the prizes were distributed. The prizes consisted of vases, cups and saucers, fancy milk-jugs, framed texts, mechanical steam rollers, clothing, &c., with a good assortment of toys, dolls, &c., for the junior division. A Bible was presented to one boy for being first in an examination upon the Book of Genesis.

Addresses were given by Messrs. Harland and Pitt (hon. treasurer).

During the evening several bright hymns were sung, and Mr. Geo. Schmidt, a former scholar, now a teacher, gave Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Lost Chord" as a cornet solo.

The following are some of the operations at the Gap:—

Sundays: Class-teaching and Addresses; Meeting for adults and senior scholars.

Mondays: Penny Bank and Singing Class.

Tuesdays: Entertainment and Gymnasium Exercise alternately.

Thursdays: Drum and Fife Band.

Fridays: Singing-class and Gymnasium exercise.

On *Wednesdays* a Band of Hope is conducted by the teachers of Little Alie Street Chapel, and is attended by many of the Gap scholars.

During the winter months there has been a great influx of lads, whose ages range from thirteen to twenty, while, on the other hand, there has been a great falling-off of senior girls, attributable in great measure to the scarcity of lady teachers.

HATFIELD STREET.

Special services for children were conducted by Mr. T. Sayer, under the auspices of the Children's Special Service Mission. The truths of the Gospel were conveyed in simple language and telling anecdotes. The children were afterwards spoken to individually, several of whom gave such clear and decided testimony that we have reason to believe that the work of grace has been begun in their hearts. The children who stayed to the after meetings have been formed into classes, and the work is being followed up by the teachers.

FOX COURT.

The parents' annual meeting was held on March 2nd in the noble hall of Gray's Inn, most kindly lent by the Benchers for the twenty-third time for this purpose. 350 fathers and

mothers sat down to a substantial meat tea, which they appeared thoroughly to enjoy. At seven o'clock (in the unavoidable absence of the president of the school, Sir Robert W. Carden) the chair was taken by George Williams, Esq., who favoured the meeting with his presence for the first time, and expressed to both parents and teachers his warmest sympathy with them and with the work of the institution. The secretary, in bringing before the parents the numerous agencies carried on at Fox Court for their own and children's benefit, assured them that their children were thought of and cared for by friends now resident in distant parts of the world. Each summer and winter he received donations from South Africa and New Zealand for the children's treats, in addition to subscriptions for the school funds. With respect to the latter, he informed the meeting that the original debt three years ago on freehold, new building, and furniture of £2,400 had now been reduced to £875, which amount the committee earnestly hoped to wipe off during the present year. To this end a very special effort would be made, and the friends and visitors present were asked to lend their aid. Suitable addresses were then delivered by the chairman, the Rev. S. Phillips (Chaplain of Gray's Inn), Rev. C. B. Sawday, Rev. C. A. Keightley, Rev. J. H. Moran, John H. Lydall, Esq., and Mr. R. J. Curtis (organising secretary, Ragged School Union), interspersed with music and song, to which the following friends kindly contributed: Madame Florence Winn, Mrs. Sawday, Messrs. Pardon and friends; Mr. Rider and friends, violinists; Miss Triggs, Miss Burdon, and Mr. Harrison presiding at the pianoforte. After a vote of thanks to the Benchers of Gray's Inn, the chairman, and all contributors to the entertainment, a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close.

NEWPORT STREET, LAMBETH.

A parents' meeting was held on February 14th, Mr. W. Medwin in the chair. After a bountiful tea addresses were given by Miss E. A. Tournier, Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the Ragged School Union, and other friends. A second tea was given on February 25th, in which similar arrangements were carried out. The total number of parents thus entertained was 500.

KING EDWARD STREET.

On Saturday evening, February 19th, a most interesting conference of working lads from various parts of London was held at the King Edward Schools and Institute, Spitalfields. After tea the proceedings were opened by prayer, after which Mr. John Kirk, of the Ragged School Union, presided. Mr. C. J. Montague read a very able paper on the question, "How can we best serve Christ in our workshops and places of business?" after which the youths were invited to give their experience, and it was a most gratifying spectacle to see these young Christians, many of them just verging upon manhood, get up, and one after another give their testimony for Christ. The Ragged Schools represented were Nelson Street, King Edward Street, Darby Street, Abbey Street, Gibraltar Walk, Collingwood Street, Tottenham Square, and George Yard.

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CONSUMPTION

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The Nature, Progress, and True Treatment of this Scourge of England.

The following Cases are selected from the TWENTIETH SERIES.

BRONCHO-PHTHISIS and CONSUMPTION.—TWO CASES REPORTED by Rev. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, of ABERTILLERY, near Newport, Mons.

The patient was a young man, at Abertillery, named LEWIS PRITCHARD, of King-street. The friend who corresponded with me on his behalf, was Mr. John Down, of King-street.

In the first statement of the case, it appears that the patient had suffered for two and a-half years with cold, which, in process of time, brought on a troublesome Cough, which increased, with purulent expectoration, severe pains, spasmodic breathing, perspirations, and decline of strength.

It was several months before there was any decidedly *manifest* improvement—(I say manifest, because there may be improvement going on in the condition of a patient's lungs unknown, until there comes a sudden visible evidence thereof). But at that time he got rapidly stronger. Then general improvement took place. He continued under my treatment for over twelve months, when he was fully restored.

I have just received a letter from Rev. THOMAS GRIFFITHS, who knew the case well. He says: "Mr. Pritchard suffered from Bronchial Asthma, which developed into Consumption. His left lung had become affected. *He had sought relief from six eminent medical men. He derived no benefit*, and was persuaded to seek your valuable advice, and Mr. John Down wrote you on his behalf. He is now in comparatively good health, and is able to follow his profession, without interruption. His cure is considered marvellous by the neighbours."

"There is a young woman (Mr. Griffiths continues), both of *whose lungs were pronounced gone*, but she took a course of your medicine, and is now in good health. Her case is also truly a wonderful case. Wishing you continued success in the relief of human suffering, I am, yours sincerely, Thomas Griffiths."

CASE near ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—RIGHT LUNG DISEASED.

The patient's name is MRS. ELIZABETH SHARPE, GROCER, of IBSTOCK, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH. Her illness commenced with pleurisy, attended with great debility. This was followed by an exceedingly troublesome Cough, difficult expectoration, pains in the side, swellings of the ancles. The physician who was then called in confirmed the previous medical opinions, and pronounced her right lung to be affected. Seeing an account of my treatment in the *Christian Age*, she sent me a full statement of her case, and commenced, according to my advice, immediately.

In a few weeks she reported "Cough and pains relieved," and a "gain of three pounds in weight." In the third month of her being under my treatment she had a little daughter, and her doctor's report of her progress was very hopeful. After this she continued with my medicine. Swelling of the throat, from weakness, was relieved by outward applications.

The patient gradually left off the medicine, after a total period of 15 months; and writing me two months after so doing, she says:—"I steadily persevered according to your instructions. My friends say I am a miracle. *You have been the means, in God's hands, of restoring my life.* I am as well now as ever I was, and my little daughter (born while under your treatment) is a very healthy child. Make whatever use you please of this.—Yours gratefully," &c.

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J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

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References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

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Ainley, Miss	0	5	0
Ainslie, Miss	0	10	6
Allbut, Mrs.	1	1	0
Allinson, Mrs. M.	0	14	4
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Arkwright, J. C., Esq.	2	2	0
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Ashford, Mrs.	0	4	0
Atchley, Miss	5	0	0
Austin, Miss	1	1	0
Anglo-Israelite	2	0	0
A Donor	0	5	0
A Friend	0	5	0
A Mother	0	2	6
Anonymous	2	0	5
A Servant, Market Harboro	0	5	0
Baker, Lady	1	0	0
Bayning, Lady	3	0	0
Blantyre, Lord	21	0	0
Bailey, C., Esq.	5	0	0
Bailey, Edwd., Esq.	2	0	0
Baird, Mrs. J.	3	0	0
Baker, Mrs.	5	5	0
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Balfour, T. G., Esq.	2	2	0
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Brown, Miss Dudin	10	0	0
Brown, Miss E.	1	0	0
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Callcott, Miss	0	10	0
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Duthoit, Miss, per— Davison, Miss	0	5	0
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Erle, Lady	5	0	0
Eck, Mrs.	5	0	0
Edmann, Jos.	1	7	6
Ellerton, Richard, Esq.	5	0	0
Evans, Miss E.	2	0	0
Eve, Miss	0	10	6
Eve, Mrs.	1	0	0
Everett, R., Esq.	2	2	0
E. E. C. and Sister	0	3	0
Fortescue, Earl	1	0	0
Fortescue, Lady	1	1	0
Fairbairn, Rev. John	1	0	0
Farquhar, H. M., Esq.	7	0	0
Field, Mr. and Mrs. Henry	3	2	0
Fife, William	0	2	0
Flood, Henry, Esq.	2	2	0
Fortescue, Hon. D.	2	2	0
Fortescue, J. F., Esq.	1	1	0
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Gascoyne, Rev. R.	2	2	0
Geddes, Miss	1	0	0
Gell, Miss, Sen.	3	0	0
Gibson, Rev. C. B., M.A.	1	0	0
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Goff, Miss	0	2	6
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Gray, Miss Alice	0	5	0
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Green, John W., Esq.	1	0	0
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Gregson, Miss J.	0	5	0
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Gurney, Messrs.	2	2	0
Gwyn, Mrs.	1	1	0
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Hall, Mrs. Ann	0	5	0
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Harding, Miss	1	0	0
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Hawkins, Miss S.	0	10	0
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Hulah, Mrs.	2	0	0
Hunt, Miss A. M.	3	0	0
Hunter, Lt.-Col.	0	10	0
Hunter, Mrs.	1	0	0
Huntley, Jos., Esq.	3	0	0
Hurnard, Mrs.	0	2	6
Hurst, Mrs.	5	0	0
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Jadin, Miss	0	10	0
James, Mrs.	15	0	0
Jardine, Dr., Lt. D.	1	1	0
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Jeffery, Mrs. M.	0	5	0
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Jenkins, Jno. A., Esq.	0	2	6
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Jordan, H. K. Esq.	2	0	0
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Kaye, Hy., Esq.	1	1	0
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Laurence, Miss	2	0	0
Le Grand, A., Esq.	1	1	0
Leigh, Mrs.	0	10	0
Letchworth, Miss E.	5	0	0
Letchworth, Thomas, Esq.	1	1	0
Lewis, Hy., Esq.	0	10	0
Lewis and Allenby, Messrs.	2	2	0
Lewis, Miss Sarah Jane (the late), Residuary Legatees of	100	0	0
Lewis, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lingham, Mrs.	1	0	0
Linn, Rev. J. F.	0	2	6
Lloyd, G. W., Esq.	2	0	0
Lloyd, J. H., Esq.	1	0	0
Long, Mrs.	2	0	0
Longformacus, per Rev. Geo. Cook, B.D.	1	0	0
Longueville, Mrs.	1	0	0
Lowe, Miss	2	0	0
Lowes, Dr.	0	10	0
Lucas, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Lush, Mrs. Geo.	1	0	0
Lushington, E. L., Esq.	5	0	0
L. M.	0	1	0
Maberly, Major-Genl.	1	0	0
MacGregor, J., Esq.	2	2	0
Mackenzie, Mrs.	3	3	0
Maclean, Mrs.	1	1	0
Macmillan, Geo. A., Esq.	2	2	0
MacRae, Mrs.	1	0	0
McDiarmid, C. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Maingay, Mrs.	2	2	0
Maitland, Rev. Hugh Fuller	0	10	0
Malet, Mrs.	1	1	0
Manning, Miss	1	1	0
Marfleet, Miss	1	0	0
Marris, Mrs. Lucy	0	10	0
Marshall, G. A. J. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Martin, Miss	1	1	0
Maxfield Mrs.	0	5	0
Miland, Mrs. E.	1	1	0
Mills, Mark, Esq.	5	0	0
Mitchell, Robt., Esq.	0	5	0
Moir, Mrs. W.	1	0	0
Molineux, Mrs.	1	1	0
Molyneux, Miss E.	5	0	0
Monnery, E. Y., Esq.	5	0	0
Moon, Robt., Esq.	10	0	0
Morris, H., Esq.	10	0	0
Morrison, C., Esq.	25	0	0
Mosley, Miss F.	1	0	0
Mowat, Mr. W.	0	5	0
M. L.	0	5	0
Northwick, Earl	1	2	0
Napier, John, Esq.	2	0	0
Needham, Dr.	1	1	0
Nock, Miss	2	0	0
Norman, Miss	1	0	0
Norrish, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Nottidge, Miss	0	10	0
Ossington, Viscountess	5	0	0
Olde, John, Esq., sen.	5	0	0
Oldfield, Mrs. E.	0	10	0
Oldham, Mrs.	1	1	0
Oldroyd, T. G., Esq.	0	5	0
Ollerenshaw, J. S., Esq.	0	10	0
Orton, J. S., Esq.	2	0	0
Owen, Mrs. H.	0	2	6
Paddock, Geo., Esq.	1	1	0
Page, J. C., Esq.	1	1	0
Page, Mrs.	0	10	0
Palmer, Mrs. E. M.	1	1	0
Parkin, Miss	1	0	0
Part proceeds of Sale of Work at Immanuel Church Schools, Streatham, per Rev. G. S. Streatfeild	12	0	0
Part proceeds of Sale of Work by Miss Smith's pupils, Basingstoke, per James Smith, Esq.	4	0	0
Part proceeds of Sale of Work in Parish of Holy Trinity, Louth, per Rev. H. B. Streatfeild	2	10	0
Paskin, Miss	0	5	0
Patterson, Edwd. C., Esq.	5	0	0
Peele, Mr. and Mrs. Brandram	3	0	0
Pelham, Mrs. Dudley	3	3	0
Phillips, Miss F. M.	3	0	0
Phillips, Miss G.	0	4	0
Plant, G. T., Esq.	0	5	0
Pope, Mrs.	1	1	0
Porter, Robt., Esq.	10	0	0
Powell, J. H., Esq.	2	2	0
Price, —, Esq.	5	0	0
Prince, Mrs.	5	0	0
Prior, Miss E.	3	0	0
Quincey, Miss	1	0	0
Rawlinson, Lady	1	1	0
Ram, Mrs.	2	0	0
Rawlins Mrs.	1	0	0
Readers of "Christian," per Morgan & Scott	50	7	6
Reading, Mrs.	0	2	6
Rew, The Misses	1	1	0
Riach, Mrs.	1	0	0
Richardson, Wm., Esq.	1	0	0
Ricketts, Miss E. C.	2	10	0
Rigden, Thos., Esq.	6		
Ripley, Miss M.	1		
Rivington, Mrs.			

General Fund (*continued from previous page*).

	£	s.	d.
Rivington, Wm., Esq.	1	1	0
Roberts, Wm. Arthur, Esq.	0	10	0
Robertson, Chas., Esq.	0	5	0
Robertson, Jas., Esq.	1	1	0
Robertson, Mrs.	1	0	0
Robertson, W. B., Esq.	0	2	6
Robinson, Dr. Thos.	0	5	0
Robson, Miss	0	10	0
Robson Miss K.	2	0	0
Rous, Miss C. K.	5	0	0
Russell, G. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Russell & Allen, Messrs.	1	1	0
Shakerley, Dowr. Lady	15	0	0
Surtees, Lady	0	10	0
Saddlers, The Worshipful Company of	5	5	0
Schultz, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Scott, Alexr., Esq.	0	10	0
Scott, Miss	10	0	0
Scott, Miss	1	1	0
Scott, Thos., Esq.	20	0	0
Seymour, H., Esq.	5	5	0
Shatwell, Miss	0	19	6
Shaw, Mrs.	0	5	0
Shevill, W. H., Esq.	0	2	0
Simms, Miss M.	1	0	0
Simpkinson, E. V., Esq.	0	5	0
Simson, Geo., Esq.	1	0	0
Sinclair, Miss C. N.	0	2	6
Skinners, The Worshipful Company of	10	10	0
Slater, Rev. L.	1	0	0
Slater, Hy., Esq.	0	10	0
Small, John, Esq.	1	1	0
Smith, Miss C. M.	1	1	0
Smith, Richd., Esq.	2	2	0
Smith, S. Le Blanc, Esq.	2	2	0
Smyth, Mrs. Watson	0	10	0
Snape, R. J., Esq.	2	2	0
Sneyd, Miss	1	0	0
Souter, Miss	1	0	0
Souter, Miss F.	1	0	0
Sowler, Miss	3	3	0
Sperling, Arthur, Esq.	1	0	0
S. P. Missionary Society, per Jas. F. Bellchambers, Esq.	2	7	7
Starey, S. R., Esq.	0	10	0
Statham, Miss	1	1	0
Steedman, Miss	10	0	0
Steel, Mrs.	1	1	0
Steinitz, C., Esq.	1	1	0
Stenhouse, Mrs.	2	0	0
Stenning, Mrs.	0	5	0
Stephenson, Miss S.	0	5	0
Stericker, Walter, Esq.	5	5	0
Sterry, John, Esq.	2	2	0
Stevens, A. B., Esq.	0	10	0
Stevenson, Mrs.	1	1	0
Stewart, Mrs. Dr.	0	10	0
Stopford, Admi. R. F.	1	0	0
Strong, Miss A. P.	1	1	0
Sturge, Geo., Trust Fund	100	0	0
Sugg, H., Esq.	1	1	0
Sunbeam Fund, per Mr. W. R. Everett	0	10	0
Swaine, Messrs. and Co.	1	1	0
Swatman, Miss E. J.	0	5	0
S. A. R.	0	5	0
S. L.	3	0	0
Tapling, Messrs. Thos. and Co.	2	2	0
Tate, John P., Esq.	2	2	0
Tate, Miss H. M.	1	1	0
Taylor, G. J., Esq.	0	10	6
Taylor, J. W., Esq.	0	10	0
Thorn, Wm. Hy., Esq.	1	1	0
Thorp, Rev. J.	0	10	0
Trendell, Mrs. Mary	0	10	0
Trowell, Fras., Esq.	1	1	0
Tyndall, W. H., Esq.	1	1	0
Uwins, Rev. J. G.	1	1	0
Vanner, W., Esq.	5	5	0
Van Ryn, Rev. J. G.	2	0	0
Vaughan, H., Esq.	5	0	0
Vintners, The Worshipful Company of	10	10	0
Westminster, His Grace The Duke of, K.G.	10	0	0
Wakefield, C. M., Esq.	1	0	0
Walker, Miss	1	0	0
Ward, Jos., Esq.	1	0	0
Ward, Lock, and Co., Messrs.	1	0	0
Warren, Miss	1	0	0
Warrington, Mrs.	5	0	0
Watts, Mrs.	0	10	0
Welch, Miss	1	0	0
Wells, Mrs. J. S.	1	1	0
Western, G. A., Esq.	10	0	0
Weston, Miss	2	0	0
Wheler, E. G., Esq.	5	0	0
Wickham, Wm., Esq.	1	0	0
Wightman, Miss	0	5	0
Wigram, Rev. F. E.	2	10	0
Wildman, Miss	1	0	0
Wildman, Mrs.	2	0	0
Willcox, Miss	10	0	0
Williams, Jos. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Williams, Peter, Esq.	1	1	0
Willson, S., Esq.	1	1	0
Wilson, Mrs.	0	10	0
Wilson, Saml., Esq.	0	5	0
Wilson, Thos. S. Esq.	1	1	0
Wimbush, Mrs. H.	1	1	0
Winter, Mrs. Le Mesurier	3	0	0
Wood, Rev. Andrew	1	1	0
Wood, R. D., Esq.	5	0	0
Woodhouse, Francis V., Esq.	2	2	0
Woodward, Miss Fanny	0	10	0
Woolley, W. J., Esq.	2	0	0
Wright, Miss A.	1	0	0
W. J. T.	1	0	0
W. K. H.	10	0	0
W. R. W.	1	1	0

Holiday Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Buckley, Mrs.	0	10	0
Craven, Dowager Countess of	1	1	0
Chalk, Mrs.	2	2	0
Dalton, Rev. S.	0	5	0
Egerton, Philip H., Esq.	1	1	0
Escott, Wm. Frank, Esq.	0	10	0
Girl at Sidcup Meeting	0	2	0
"Gordon Memorial Fund, for the Benefit of Poor Children"	9	3	4
Harrison, Mrs. Barker	150	0	0
Marshall, G. A. J. A., Esq.	0	5	0
Readers of "Christian," per Morgan & Scott	3	17	0
Rice, Hon. and Rev. Talbot, coll.	0	10	0
Sidcup Ragged School Association, per Mrs. Johnston	5	13	9

Special Funds.

Benevolent.

	£	s.	d.
Bell, Wm. Edwd., Esq.	1	1	0
Cook, G. H., Esq.	11	0	0
Kettlewell, Mrs.	4	0	0
Sandes, Mrs.	0	10	0
Woodward, Miss Fanny	0	10	0

Breakfasts.

	£	s.	d.
Hawkins, Miss S.	0	5	0
Lefroy, Mrs. Geo.	2	0	0

Dinners.

	£	s.	d.
Anonymous	1	0	0
Campbell, Wm., Esq.	0	5	0
Carter, Miss	0	2	0
Christie, Miss	0	10	0
Churchill, Mrs.	0	2	6
Clack, Miss	0	5	0
Cotgreave, Miss	0	5	0
Crowther, A. H., Esq.	23	11	9
E. J., Leicester	0	5	0
Goad & Son, Messrs. F.	0	5	0
Greene, Mrs.	0	10	6
Hansell, Reginald G., Esq.	1	1	0
Haward, S. E., Esq.	1	0	0
Lush, Mrs. Geo.	1	0	0
Mackness, Mrs.	0	2	6
Milligan, Mrs.	1	0	0
Naish, Master Wm. Vawdry	2	0	0
Newcome, The Misses	2	0	0
Readers of "Christian" per Morgan & Scott	4	10	0
Redford, Frank C., Esq.	0	10	0
Tayler, Miss Kate	0	1	0
Williams, Peter, Esq.	2	2	0
Zimmerman, E., Esq.	0	5	0

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	£	s.	d.
Short, John, Esq.	15	10	0

Field Lane.

	£	s.	d.
Homan, J., Esq.	1	1	0

Hatfield Street.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend	1	7	0

Kingsland.

	£	s.	d.
Shakerley, Dowager Lady	5	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
J. W. A.	3	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Arnot, Miss	0	10	0

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	£	s.	d.
Riach, Mrs.	1	0	0

Shaftesbury Fund.

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